The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Marine intelligence.—Page 3.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Weather for Monday: THREATENING, with light RAIN or SNOW.

Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin is mentioned as a possibility for Postmaster General in the Cabinet.

Mr. Platt's Sunday school class was in session yesterday, and the Speakership of the Assembly was discussed.—Page 2.

Controller Fitch to-day will offer for sale more than $16,000,000 worth of New-York City stocks and bonds.—Page 8.

Chicago's new Great Northern Theatre will open to-night under the management of A. M. Palmer of this city.—Page 5.

The Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell delivered the first of his proposed series of monthly sermons to deaf Catholics in Brooklyn—Page 2.

After attacking Bertha Graff at 156 Essex Street yesterday, an unknown man committed suicide by shooting himself.—Page 2.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt's funeral services will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.—Page 2.

Some residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards fear that their water supply may give out. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct says there is no danger.—Page 8.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City, who intends to ask for a recount of the votes in Hudson County, is having the ballot boxes closely guarded.—Page 8.

Frank Damrosch gave his first of a series of eight lessons to the elementary class of the People's Singing Classes in Cooper Union yesterday.—Page 8.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee announces that the organization will support Cornelius N. Bliss for membership in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet.

Frederick L. Craycraft, an American citizen, was slashed by the sword of a Spanish officer in Cuba recently. The papers in the case have been sent to Washington.—Page 5.

Daniel Collins, a swindler, was arrested by detectives only after a desperate fight. He escaped while being taken to the police station, and fought madly when rearrested.—Page 8.

Bishop Newman said, in an interview last night, that Bryanism was not dead, and that systematic education of those who voted for it should be begun at once.—Page 2.

The employment of a new coach by Harvard and experiments in rowing by Yale have aroused much interest in rowing. Renewed attempts to heal the breach between the two universities will be made.—Page 8.

An unknown man who attempted to commit suicide in Jersey City left a note asking that no effort be made to identify him, as the operation would be expensive, and as a good citizen he wished to save the county's money.—Page 7.

Abraham Levy, Frank Moss, lawyers, and Parkhurst Society Agent Stewart claim to have discovered evidence of a plot to send Walter K. Freeman, a prominent electrical engineer, to prison on a trumped-up charge in order to escape damage suits.—Page 2.

Mrs. Alice Smith of 1,111 First Avenue was driven temporarily insane by joy. She had lost a baby, and when another was presented to her for adoption, she became joyful and then hysterical. She will recover.

Matthew O'Rourke, an alleged burglar, had his left arm broken in two places by William S. Crewe of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, who hit him with a cane. He says, however, that he will prefer countercharges.—Page 8.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Board of Directors and patrons of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was held yesterday. The Treasurer's report showed that the expenses in the past year greatly exceeded the receipts.—Page 8.

INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

The Companies Have a Large Field from Which to Draw Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Germany's forty-two life insurance companies have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity during the last few years, according to United States Consul Monoghan at Chemnitz, in a report to the State Department. He says they are favored by the ever-increasing active interest of the people and not less by the Government's policy of exempting premiums to a certain figure from taxation.

Last year the number of insured increased 134,725 for a total of $119,000,000. An idea of the German Empire's possibilities in insurance is secured from an industrial census taken June 14, 1895. A comparison of the figures representing persons already insured with the aggregate representing those who might be insured, gives surprising results. The number of insured was 1,460,000. Taken for granted that each merchant, manufacturer, clerk, official, &c., is able to take out insurance, the companies still have a large field to cover, for the census shows 2,600,000 independent people engaged in industrial life and 520,000 technicians, clerks, &c. There are 96,000 officials and 2,567,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits, besides 1,426,169 persons engaged in earning a living. This aggregates 6,000,000 persons capable of carrying life insurance and indicates a vast field for the energies and enterprise of the companies.

However, most of the persons possessing intelligence enough to appreciate the benefits of insurance are already insured. The movement must now be made among the masses of the agricultural classes, and, luckily for the companies, Germany is rapidly changing from an agricultural to an industrial state, and thus the number of those coming up for insurance is on the increase. In conclusion, the Consul says: "To all these factors must be added the fact that certain insurance companies among the world's most enterprising and most energetic have been forced to leave Germany. How much this has helped to swell the figures of 1895 must be left to conjecture."

BRYAN WILL REST AT HOME.

Interested in the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—W. J. Bryan, as President of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, is interesting himself in that enterprise, and since the election results became known has received a number of calls from Omaha gentlemen and others, urging him to call a meeting of the congress at as early a date as practicable. The exposition is to be held in Omaha. Iowa and Louisiana Legislatures have made appropriations to defray preliminary expenses for arranging State exhibits, and Legislatures of other Western States will be asked to set aside funds for exhibits.

These matters were discussed with Mr. Bryan, and he promised to do what he could to further the interests of the exposition.

The visiting delegation wants the Trans-Mississippi Congress to meet about Dec. 15. No definite action has been taken by Mr. Bryan, but it is understood that the annual meeting will be held not later than that date. The meeting place this year is Salt Lake. The Nebraska Legislature at its coming session will be asked to make an appropriation of from $100,000 to $200,000 in behalf of the exposition.

Mr. Bryan will remain at his home in Lincoln for an indefinite period.

SHERMAN MAY BE PREMIER

MANY REASONS WHY MR. McKINLEY SHOULD CALL HIM.

He Is Now Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Besides, Mr. Hanna Probably Wants His Senatorial Seat.

Information which comes from a source apparently authentic is that President-elect McKinley hopes to prevail upon Senator John Sherman to head his Cabinet. There are many reasons for believing that he will accept the Secretaryship of State.

Senator Sherman is the present Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and during the past two or three years he has displayed greater interest in international subjects than in matters of finance.

In the next year or two it is expected that several important questions of diplomacy will come up for settlement, and Senator Sherman, as the head of the Department of State, would have a great opportunity to round out his career. So far, Mr. Sherman's name has been mentioned in connection with the Treasury portfolio, but that position has no attraction for him. He won all the laurels the place could give him while a member of the Hayes Cabinet. Besides, his friends say that the duties of the Treasury Department are so laborious that a man of Senator Sherman's years would be likely to break down under them.

Speaker Reed has repeatedly told his friends that he would not accept a Cabinet position, so that he need not be seriously considered in connection with the Secretaryship of State, for which he has been liberally mentioned. Mr. Reed says he considers the Speakership a greater office than any except the Presidency. He still retains hopes of being able to win the latter place in 1900, and of course if he was in the Cabinet he would practically surrender this hope.

Chairman Hanna has informed several friends that he will not accept a place in the McKinley Cabinet. Mr. Hanna makes no secret of the fact that he is ambitious to go to the Senate. If Sherman is made Secretary of State, Mr. Hanna will be able to achieve his ambition. The Ohio Legislature will be in session some months, beginning Jan. 1, and Mr. Hanna could be elected Senator immediately upon the resignation of Mr. Sherman.

Evidently Mr. Hanna regards this as the programme, for he is making arrangements to spend the next four years, beginning March 4, in Washington. He may have opposition in his Senatorial ambitions from the Foraker faction in Ohio, for it is understood that Senator Foraker is pledged to aid in the election of Gov. Bushnell as Senator Sherman's successor. However, with the great amount of patronage which Mr. Hanna will be able to distribute in Ohio, together with the prestige he has won through Mr. McKinley's election, he would easily triumph over the Foraker forces.

Senator Sherman's term will expire March 3, 1899.

PLATT WILL SUPPORT BLISS.

Apparent Harmony Between the Foes of Last Spring.

The Republican State organization is going to support Cornelius N. Bliss for a Cabinet position. Announcement to that effect was made last night by the State Chairman, Charles W. Hackett. It makes more emphatic the statement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday morning that the organization would not be offended if Mr. Bliss were selected.

"The organization," said Mr. Hackett to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is for Mr. Bliss for this position. He is my candidate."

The State organization is controlled by Mr. Platt. Mr. Bliss has been one of the most prominent anti-Platt men in this city during recent years. He was a supporter of Major McKinley last Spring when Mr. Platt opposed him. Mr. Bliss went to St. Louis as a contesting delegate, and a Platt man was seated in the place he was after.

Rumors have been heard recently that Mr. Platt and Mr. Bliss were not far apart on National politics. Mr. Bliss has been Treasurer of the National Committee. Mr. Hanna turned over to Mr. Platt's organization the control of the State campaign. The National Committee collected the cash for campaign expenses, and Mr. Bliss thus came to be paying out the cash with which Mr. Platt's organization transacted business.

Before election Mr. Bliss figured as a Cabinet possibility. The McKinley League rejoiced at the possibility of an anti-Platt man attaining this prominence.

"What will the league do when it learns that its ancient enemy is foremost in the field supporting its candidate?" was one of the questions asked last night. Other questions asked were:

"Does the organization believe it can secure other patronage by giving Mr. Bliss a Cabinet place?"

"Is the organization supporting Mr. Bliss because it is convinced that he is, by the nature of his business, ineligible under the law for the position?"

Harmer Would Think About It.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Washington last evening said a report was in circulation that Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, of this city, would be asked to take a portfolio in the McKinley Cabinet. Mr. Harmer said to-day, that while he had no idea of seeking a Cabinet portfolio, if an appointment in the Cabinet should be offered him, he would certainly give the offer consideration.

Col. Grant, Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—Dr. T. J. Charlton of Plainfield, who recently returned from a visit to Gen. Miles, is authority for the statement that Col. Fred Grant of New-York is to be Secretary of War in McKinley's Cabinet. Dr. Charlton says it is well understood by Gen. Miles and the members of his staff that Grant is to be at the head of the War Department.

Payne for Postmaster General.

It was said by the Cabinet makers in this city last night that Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, is a promising candidate for Postmaster General. Mr. Payne has been a member of the Republican National Committee for twelve years. He had charge of the campaign in the Northwest this year.

NO CONCLUSIVE FIGURES.

Election Results in Kentucky and Wyoming Still in Doubt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—No new figures on the result of the election in Kentucky have been received, and McKinley's plurality stands 489, with six counties to be heard from officially.

Whether or not the discrepancy between the votes for different Electors on the same ticket has resulted in the choice of one Bryan Elector and twelve McKinley Electors cannot be known positively until the State Canvassing Board foots up the vote for each Elector.

The Democratic leaders still claim the State, but none of them was in town to-day.

The Republican State Campaign Committee will close its headquarters to-morrow. Chairman Roberts issued his final bulletin this afternoon. It is as follows:

"Practically complete returns give McKinley 444 plurality in Kentucky, unofficial advices, indicating that the four missing counties will increase rather than decrease these figures.

"The Republicans elect four members of Congress and a Judge of the highest court of the State for an eight-year term, and by the filling of vacancies, have secured a majority of two in the general Assembly on joint ballot, which insures the election of a Republican successor to Senator Blackburn."

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 8.—Wyoming returns have been received to-day from but two precincts in the State. These give the McKinley Electors and the Republican State ticket 27 votes and the Bryan ticket 64.

Unofficial returns are now in from practically all of the State except Big Horn County and show the Republicans ahead about fifty votes on one Elector, and slightly behind on two and on their Congressional and State tickets.

The Republican State Committee estimate Big Horn County will give the Republicans sufficient majority to confirm their claims of electing one Elector and the Congressman.

The Democratic State Committee claims to have received this evening returns from one-third of the precints in Big Horn County. The committee refuses to disclose the figures, but asserts that the returns show decided Democratic majorities, sufficiently large to give the Democrats the county and to elect their entire local, State, and Congressional ticket by majorities ranging from 200 to 600.

KANSAS POPULISTS JOYFUL.

They Celebrate the Defeat of the Republicans in the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8.—The defeat of Bryan for the Presidency did not prevent the Populists of Kansas from ratifying the downfall of the gold standard and the Republican Party in this State. Last night ratification meetings were held in many towns and villages in the State.

Some of the means adopted to express the joy in the Populist heart over the victory in Kansas were ridiculous in the extreme. As a burlesque on Syl Dixon of Sumner County, who conducted a McKinley trainload of corn to the St. Louis Convention, taking with him a dozen speakers to talk Kansas and McKinley en route, his Populist neighbors turned out with their wagons loaded with corn, and paraded the streets of Conway. On each wagon was a local Populist speaker, who expatiated on the beauties of the gold standard and fifteen-cent corn. On a long pole an effigy was carried, which was supposed to represent Dixon.

In Elk County the Populists carried a coffin on two poles. It bore this motto: "Dead; the Republican Party of Kansas." A still more ridiculous proceeding is reported from Lincoln County, where a Republican and a Populist had made a foolish wager before election. If Bryan was defeated, the Republican was to strip his adversary down to his undergarments and cover him with a coat of white lead paint. This wager was settled according to programme last night, in the presence of 100 Republicans and Populists. At Chetopa a hearse was drawn through the streets. It contained the remains of the Republican Party.

CHURCH 100 YEARS OLD.

Presbyterians of Bloomfield, N. J., Have a Centenary Celebration.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 8.—The historic Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield is 100 years old, and to-day centenary exercises, which will continue a week, were begun. The services to-day were conducted by the Rev. J. Beveredge Lee, the pastor. There was a communion and a thanksgiving service in the morning. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Francis N. Peloubet delivered an address on "Sunday-School Work and Bible Study." In the evening the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, delivered a sermon to the young people.

The old church is an offspring of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and originally was known as the Third Church. It was organized in 1794. The civil society was formed in 1796, and the ecclesiastical body in 1798. The first Trustees were Samuel Ward, Ephraim Morris, Oliver Crane, and Joseph Davis. The pulpit, Bible, and Psalm Book were presented to the church by the wife of Gen. Bloomfield.

HEAVY GALE OFF ENGLAND.

Many Fishing Boats Wrecked but No Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A northeast gale that is prevailing has done much damage at various points along the coast. A number of Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing boats have been wrecked. The Dutch galliot Dena has been wrecked at the mouth of the River Tees. No lives were lost. The crew of the steamer Camwood have landed at Lowestoft and report that their vessel foundered at sea.

A snowstorm is prevailing in Wales.

The Three Friends Captured.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—The Three Friends has been brought to Jacksonville by the revenue cutter Boutwell, charged with violating the neutrality laws by aiding in setting on foot an expedition against the Kingdom of Spain. It was reported that she had put arms and amunition on the steamer Dauntless, which had been again mentioned as having started for Cuba, but which vessel later reports assert is at Brunswick, Ga.

MAJOR M'KINLEY RELIEVED.

Office Seekers Already Beginning to Appeal to Him.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Major McKinley is rapidly recovering from the effects of the mental strain and arduous labors of the campaign, and this evening expressed himself as being fully rested. He is in excellent health and spirits. Among those who called to-day were Charles G. Dawes, member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee; Ferdinand W. Peck, and Alexander Revell, of Chicago; Capt. A. T. Wimberly of New-Orleans, and Congressman Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The general character of the visitors to Major McKinley has changed a good deal since his election. During the campaign, when the railways made low rates, hundreds and thousands of people from the lowly walks of life came to Canton. Now the visitors are largely of the political, office-holding, or office-seeking classes. Some of the callers at the McKinley residence are old friends, and others are persons who have been asked to come. Applications for official place are beginning to come in by mail in large numbers, and they include requests for all sorts of appointments, from day laborers to chiefs of bureaus.

Flowers in unlimited quantities continue to reach Mrs. McKinley. Every room in the house is radiant with them, and the supply was so large yesterday afternoon that a whole wagonload was divided among sick friends and the patients in the city hospitals. Mrs. McKinley is deluged with begging letters. One woman who wrote recently wanted money to educate her children, and a girl asked for enough to buy a bridal robe. A score of churches and religious societies have sent plaintive appeals. Some letters requesting financial aid by persons in distress are accompanied by such cheerful observations as this: "If you don't respond within twenty-four hours you will probably hear of my death."

Among the many letters and telegrams received by the President-elect to-day was the following from Joseph W. Pomfrey, Covington, Ky.; "I am the editor of The Extra, the only Democratic paper in this county supporting William J. Bryan. While I have no apology to make, I desire before packing my grip for passage up Salt River on the steamer Gov. Altgeld, Jo Blackburn, Captain, to congratulate you on your election to the Presidency. Believing that you will be the President of the whole people, I move to make your election unanimous."

A FIGHT OVER PATRONAGE.

Major McKinley Is Pledged for the Chicago Offices.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The antagonism which has existed for several months between city and county Republican machines has broken out afresh since the election, and was plainly visible at the recent ratification meeting held here. With the exception of Mr. Kohlsaat, not one of the real stalwart McKinley men of the State took part in the meeting, and comment has been free upon the absence of National Committeeman T. N. Jamieson, Alderman Madden, candidate for Senator; J. R. B. Van Cleave, Chairman Smyth, and Governor-elect Tanner.

The county machine, which sides with Tanner and Madden, tried to have McKinley, when the latter was at the Marquette Club banquet several months ago, promise to let the county organization control the patronage. Mr. McKinley, however, told them plainly that he was under such obligations to H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of The Times-Herald, that he must defer to the latter's wishes, and be guided by his judgment. The county men immediately began booming Tanner, who was not a Kohlsaat favorite for Governor, and elected him. They now propose to elect Alderman M. B. Madden Senator in Palmer's place. Kohlsaat is also opposed to him. Then the county machine proposes to slaughter the man Kohlsaat selects for Mayor.

The fight promises to be a bitter one, but Kohlsaat will have the patronage.

THEY WILL AID M'KINLEY.

Senator Warren of Wyoming Pledges Himself to Work.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 8.—The attention of Senator Warren was called to-day to press dispatches which state that it is considered problematical how he and Senator Clark of this State, and other Western Senators will stand in the coming session of Congress, in regard to legislation proposed by the Republican Party, and that they may refuse to go into Republican caucuses.

Senator Warren says of the matter: "I will certainly go into the caucuses of the Republican Party, and will do all in my power to aid President McKinley in his efforts to restore prosperity to the country. I can say for Senator Clark that he will unquestionably pursue the same course."

WANT THE MAYOR REMOVED.

Louisville Aldermen Preparing to Bring Suit Against Mr. Todd.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Six members of the Board of Aldermen—Messrs. King, Trick, Britt, Leatherman, Jenne, and Brewer—are said to be preparing to bring suit to remove from office the Mayor, George D. Todd, a Republican, who was re-elected Tuesday.

The Aldermen are all members of the A. P. A., and were on Todd's side during the recent impeachment proceedings against the Board of Safety, but have had a disagreement with him. An affidavit made by Sterling Edmunds that Mayor Todd promised him the City Clerkship nomination and agreed to give him $2,500 to make the race and that the Mayor gave him a check for $100 to seal the bargain will be used in evidence.

Powers's Reason Returns.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 8.—A. B. Powers, the young Kentuckian who so mysteriously disappeared from Chicago while conducting the Cuban Relief Corps some time ago, and who was finally found in a badly deranged condition at Humboldt, Tenn., suddenly became possessed of his mental faculties last night at his home here. Physicians believe that Powers's return to reason will be permanent.

Bet on the Result in 1900.

PONCA, Neb., Nov. 8.—Frank Sinclair, a farmer, has wagered $100 with M. B. Hanson, another farmer, that the next President will not be a silver man, elected on a silver platform. The $200 has been deposited in a bank here, and the winner is to have it, with 8 per cent. interest.

MOODY WANTS ENTHUSIASM

WOULD FIRE CHURCHMEN WITH ZEAL OF POLITICIANS.

Says Sheridan Was Worth 50,000 Men Because He Was Enthusiastic—Revivals Will Continue for Three Weeks.

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, for the first time since he became famous through his revival conducted here twenty years ago in the old Hippodrome, where Madison Square Garden now stands, has come again to begin a revival. He held his opening meeting in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday afternoon.

A large audience was on hand to welcome him. In the audience were many old men and women who were his auditors twenty years ago. Morris K. Jesup, the banker, had a box. Miss Helen Gould had one, and so did W. E. Dodge.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Moody said:

"I had intended to speak to the unconverted, but have changed my mind, and am going to talk to you church members. If we can get the church people on fire like these politicians have been for the last few months, they'll do the rest. There are lots of Christians who are ashamed to show their colors. They don't want to be seen with tracts in their pockets. They are ashamed to do what the politicians do. There are forty million people in this country who don't go to church. We've got to take the church to them, then.

"There's more excitement in a whisky shop in one day than there has been in your churches in twelve years. I'm just waiting for some politician to say I'm too enthusiastic. Would to God I had some of the enthusiasm they've had lately. I'd like to stir up this country as they have.

"Enthusiasm counts, I tell you. Why Phil Sheridan was worth more than 10,000 men; yes, more than 50,000 men. Why? Because he was full of fire. Some of you people never make but one mistake. You are so afraid of making mistakes that you sit down and never do anything.

"We want stick-to-it-iveness, as Spurgeon said. We Americans start things, but we don't keep them up. I like the Scotch. Why, when I was in Scotland in 1872 they organized a committee, and that committee is there yet, doing business. I wish we had some of their grit.

"If we're going to teach the masses outside the churches, we've got to break away from the old formalism in the churches. I don't know anything that will catch a New-York man like getting four men on him. Suppose you see Brown at 9 A. M. and ask him to go hear that man Moody. 'Moody,' says he. 'Not that fellow. Why he's nothing but a mountebank and humbug. There are lots of ministers here who can beat him preaching.' He never said a good word before about the ministers, did he? At 11 A. M. he refuses to go with the second man, but doesn't say much. The third time he refuses again, but thinks he'd go if he hadn't said no. The fourth time, at 2 P. M., he just puts on his coat and hat and comes along.

"I don't believe there's a man in all New-York who cannot be reached somehow. But you won't get them by building fine churches and putting in your quartet choirs. You must love your fellow-man to reach him. You may be a successful lawyer without loving your client, or a successful doctor without loving your patient, or a successful merchant without loving your customer. But you must love your brother if you want to win him to Christ.

"We stir ourselves over starving, perishing folks elsewhere, and we've got them right among us. It is so much easier to give $5 to a benevolent society for them to do God's work than it is to do it ourselves. Can you tell me why infidels believe we are canting hypocrites? Go and act the Good Samaritan and they will change their views. Send your carriages out and give poor people a drive in the park once in a while, and they'll call you an angel, I'll warrant."

Mr. Moody announced that services will be held for three more Sundays at 3 o'clock in Carnegie Hall, and every week day except Saturday in Cooper Union at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

COMPENSATION FOR SEWALL.

Profits Financially Through His Failure at the Polls.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Nov. 8.—The buildings of the Owensboro Cellulose Company, which were destroyed by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt at once at a cost of $150,000.

This was decided last night by the Directors, who declined to receive any aid from the city.

Arthur Sewall of Maine is a large stockholder in the company. Had he been elected Vice President the plant, in all likelihood, would not have been rebuilt.

Ex-Senator Reagan Ill.

PALESTINE, Texas, Nov. 8.—Ex-Senator John H. Reagan is critically ill at his home here. Although in his seventy-ninth year, he insisted upon taking an active part in the campaign, and went on the stump for Bryan and Culberson. The exposure and fatigue to which he was subjected are thought to have been the cause of his present illness. It is not believed he can recover. Senator Reagan has been Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Texas since 1891. He was a candidate for re-election last Tuesday, and was successful, receiving a majority of 75,000.

The Court of Claims Vacancy.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Judge Keith of the Virginia Supreme Court is a candidate for the vacant place on the bench of the Court of Claims. The Judge is regarded as one of the ablest jurists in the South, and it is reported that President Cleveland has said that if the appointment goes to Virginia, he will be the man selected. Judge Keith bolted the Chicago platform and nominee.

Lights in the Air.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 8.—William A. Eddy and Henry L. Allen sent eleven clear glass-colored lanterns to a height of about 1,000 feet last night as a greeting to the sound-money celebration parade which left East Forty-ninth Street at 8 o'clock and arrived about midnight at the Kill von Kull after a three-mile march. The lanterns were red, white and green, Mr. Eddy having found by experiment that a blue lantern of clear glass looked like white when suspended at a great height on the kite string.

FIVE UNIQUE CITIZENS,

Who Are Objects of Wonder in Noble County, Ind.

LA GRANGE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Noble Cunty lays claim to having as citizens five unique characters.

It has within its borders the smallest married couple in the United States, and also the largest and smallest men from a physical standpoint in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shade, living in Kendallville, are the midget married couple. Both lack three inches of being three feet in height, and both have just passed the half-century mark.

George Washington Walker, also a resident of Noble County, is without doubt the heaviest man in Indiana, if not in the United States. He weighs 560 pounds, and is now but forty-six years old. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and is still growing. His waist measurement is 76 inches, chest, under arms, 68 inches, and arm, 25 inches. Jesse Allen, his neighbor, who is nineteen years old, possesses legs only 12 inches in length. He is 3 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs 75 pounds.

ADVOCATES A MONARCHY.

The Election Did Not Please Father Connolly of Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 8.—The defeat of Candidate Bryan called forth from the Rev. Father Connolly of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of this place a sermon to-day, in which he bitterly denounced Republicanism and the Republican Party. Father Connolly was an ardent advocate of free silver, and worked throughout the campaign for the success of the Democratic ticket.

He said this morning that the result of the election proved several things, chief of which was the fact that the American people are unfit to govern themselves, and should have a monarchical form of government. This declaration caused surprise, which the priest's listeners tried in vain to hide. Many shifted uneasily in their seats, and blank astonishment was depicted on the faces of most of those who heard the words.

Father Connolly denounced the American Protective Association, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and Grover Cleveland as the causes of the defeat of Bryan.

ARMED AND READY TO FIGHT.

Oklahoma Desperadoes Trying to Kill a Deputy Marshal.

PAWNEE, Oklahoma, Nov. 8.—Serious trouble is imminent here. All last night many firearms were stacked in a leading hotel, where the Sheriff was guarding Deputy Marshal Frank Canton, who killed "Bee" Dunn, a desperado, Thursday.

Canton, according to his story, killed Dunn in self-defense, but Dunn's brothers and friends, who live in the vicinity of Ingalls, came to Pawnee heavily armed, determined to kill Canton. They were met by a determined set of officers, who have so far prevented bloodshed. The Dunn brothers, of whom "Bee" Dunn was the leader, are charged with harboring the Dalton and Cook gangs.

Deputy Canton is a brave man and had an important post in Wyoming during President Cleveland's first Administration.

A FOOT AND MORE OF SNOW.

South Dakota Cornfields in a Bad Way—Stock Suffers.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 8.—Reports from points in South Dakota show a remarkably heavy fall of snow for this season of the year.

A Huron special says from 12 to 14 inches of snow cover the ground in that portion of the State, more than fell all last Winter. Thousands of acres of corn are covered, and but a small portion of the crop has been thrashed. Farmers are unprepared for Winter, and much suffering will follow. The snow has drifted and railway trains are impeded.

Chamberlain and Miller report heavy losses to stock and much suffering as a result of the severe weather.

Tin Horn Thirty Feet Long.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 8.—During the campaign the Young Men's Sound-Money Club of Decatur carried a tin horn 30 feet long and a bell 16 feet in diameter. Now the horn has been gilded, and on a wager six men will carry it on their shoulders to Canton, Ohio, walking all the way. From the sale of pictures of the horn they expect to make their expenses, and figure they will have to their credit when they arrive at Canton the sum of $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening weather, with light rain or snow.

The pressure is low over New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley and near the Atlantic coast; it is generally high in the central valleys and low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, with a storm centre in Montana. The barometer has fallen slightly on the Atlantic coast and rapidly west of the Mississippi River, especially in the middle plateau.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and East Gulf States; it has risen in the Rocky Mountain districts.

Rain or snow has fallen in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and on the Northern Plateau.

The weather will contine threatening, with occasional light rain or snow in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau, and fair weather will prevail throughout the Gulf States. Rising temperature is indicated for all districts, except near the Atlantic coast, where it will be slightly cooler to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	56	54	55
6 A. M.	60	53	55
9 A. M.	59	52	54
12 M.	61	50	55
4 P. M.	63	48	53
6 P. M.	59	48	50
9 P. M.	59	46	47
12 P. M.	61	45	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51½
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1895	60
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 1.

HORSE SHOW OPENS TO-DAY

GUESTS OF THE ASSOCIATION INSPECT THE GARDEN.

After a Luncheon There Was a Parade of Employes and Some of the Contestants—To-day's Programme.

No less pleasant than its predecessors was the annual Horse Show luncheon which was served in the café of the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to about 150 gentlemen. For a couple of hours the men interested in horses chatted amicably together without any of the disputes as to the value of certain strains of blood—matters that will arouse the liveliest interest among them from the announcement of the first prize award on this afternoon until the last of the coveted blue ribbons is pinned to the winner's bridle on Saturday night next.

Preliminary to the very satisfying luncheon that had been prepared by James Villepigue, caterer to the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Horse Show, there was an inspection of the Garden. Frank T. Clarke, the Superintendent, had everything in spick-and-span condition. The arrangements in the tanbark ring in the centre of the amphitheatre are different in some respects from those of past years.

Several Improvements Made.

Chief of these changes is that of the construction of the fence which separates equine from human crowd. A baseboard three feet in height has been built. With this fence, painted white for a background, one can see to much better advantage the action of the horses, something that will particularly please the hypercritical, and those who go to the Garden to study those types of horses in which action plays such an important part. It will also safeguard the public from accidents, which have, and might again occur to careless persons who will insist on resting their feet against the lower rail or getting their legs through to the tan bark, where horses may kick or carriage wheels strike them. Above the baseboard is the regulation rail fence. Patent closing gates, such as are used on most ferryboats, take the place of the old swinging gates, which were always some thing of a nuisance.

Lights on the Bulletin Boards.

Another improvement is at the bulletin boards at either end of the Garden. A row of electric lights tops the boards, the light being thrown down on the bulletins where the winning numbers are shown. A still further improvement is the construction of a private telephone from the judges' stand, in the centre of the ring, which communicates with all parts of the Garden. This will prevent delay or confusion in the calling of the classes, such as has sometimes resulted in the past when messengers have had to be relied on.

As usual, the horses are housed in the basement of the Garden. Many of these stalls were occupied yesterday with the pets of the show, who were visited and critically eyed by the gentlemen who wished to get a good glance at the horses before the crowd got there to interfere with their inspection. The animals that attracted the most attention were that veteran of the ring, Mambrino King, and that rarely good looking and fast horse, Stamboul, who is now about as much of a "dude horse" as was Mambrino King before age began to make itself evident in the sway of his back.

Congratulations for C. J. Hamlin.

C. J. Hamlin, the owner of the veteran King of the Show Ring, and his son Harry had eighteen horses in the string they have brought on. While Cogent and Lord of the Manor found many admirers, it was evident that there was for Mambrino King the warmest corner in the heart of the senior Hamlin, who picked him up in Kentucky and decided that he of all the trotting horses he knew was the one from which to breed a perfect type of horse. Mr. Hamlin celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday yesterday, and coupled with the congratulations he received on that event were invariably those for the shrewdness he had displayed in selecting for the head of his breeding establishment a horse that has made such an indelible mark on the breeding interests of the country.

Called to Eat by Bugler.

While the inspection of the stalls and the horses was in progress a blast on the horn of the gorgeously arrayed bugler called people from all parts of the Garden to sit down for the feast of good things that Mr. Villepigue and his assistants had prepared. Much as there was to please the eye below stairs there was even more to please eye and taste in the café, where the luncheon was served. There was a quiet elegance about the arrangement of the tables that bespoke of the good things to come. Thoroughly well-cooked, quickly and neatly served, with the wines at just the right temperature, the luncheon was one of the best that Mr. Villepigue has served, and that is saying much, as all who have attended these pleasant gatherings will attest willingly.

From soup to coffee and cigars there was a flow of small talk, all of which seemed to forestall a pleasant and successful week. The society people assured President Fellowes and his associates that society would make the Garden as much a resort for the opening of the social life of the Winter as ever. Horsemen promised a greater interest in the show that ever before.

Discussed Records.

Cornelius Fellowes occupied a seat at the head of the great horse-shoe table. Col. Kip was opposite him at one end of the shoe, and Secretary Heckscher at the other, while Mr. Hollister, the Treasurer, had his place in the centre of the south side of the long-bowed table. Near to Col. Kip, as is always the case, were a party of trotting horse enthusiasts. Among them were Col. Edwards of Cleveland, David Bonner, A. A. Bonner, Hamilton Busbey, Albert C. Hall, D. S. Hammond, James Galway, C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, Gen. Field, Ede Cernea, Rensselaer Weston, C. H. Kerner, A. Newbold Morris, W. L. Vandewort, and E. H. Harriman. At that spot records of all kinds were discussed, and prophesies as to the future indulged in amist the babble of sounds about the Wilkes family, the American stars, Hambletonians, Morgans, and Harry Clays, and all the other strains of blood that are the study and delight of the trotting enthusiast.

Talked Horse Rather than Eat.

Harry Hamlin and Henry Fairfax were there to talk about the relative value of the French coach horse and the hackney blood when crossed with that of the trotter, and W. S. Hobart of San Francisco, John H. Shults, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Richard Carman of about everywhere, could inform all anxious inquirers as to what was the cor-

rect way to hold the whip to suit the predilections of the judges for the week. Prescott Lawrence, the Cheneys, H. K. Bloodgood, Richard Gibson of Canada, and James McMeeken of England, talked hackney and shire horses until they found the tid-bits of food growing cold in spite of the heat of their discussions.

Said Little and Ate Heartily.

Fred S. Gibbs, once known as a very wicked politician, and Dwight Lawrence, who has been known to get mixed up with politics occasionally, ate heartily and listened attentively, wondering all the while that no one had any suggestion to make as to whom Major McKinley should appoint to his Cabinet. They were simply dumfounded when ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant dropped in, and became enthusiastic to an unwonted degree, when some one, having spoken of Morgan horses, he began the laudation of a horse of his own that had eighteen Morgan crosses in his pedigree. Then they decided to shake the dust from their shoes in the presence of a crowd that did not apparently know or care that there was a Speaker for the Legislature to be elected in January next.

Parade of Employes.

Following the luncheon, there was the usual parade of the uniformed employes of the show under the direction of Ringmaster Allen. Then there came what was the treat of the afternoon, the display of the contestants for prizes. Tiny Shetland ponies, not much bigger than a St. Bernard dog, held the middle of the ring, while about them pranced trotters, hackneys, cross-breds, high-steppers, costly harness horses, saddlers, jumpers, hunters, and the massive French coach horses that will be the special feature of the show to the horsemen who are interested in the breeding problem. Mambrino King was out among the lot on parade, and the instant he came on the tanbark he showed that he had not forgotten his old manners, and that in spite of the sway in his back, he could yet step off at a lively gait, and give pointers to youngsters that were prancing and dancing about him.

Some of the Spectators.

Everyone lined up to see the parade and enjoyed it immensely. That was evident without any words from them. Among these spectators were J. H. Bradford of the Coney Island Jockey Club, O. H. P. Belmont, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, George C. Clausen, S. O. Constable, H. C. Cushing, G. G. De Witt, A. Butler Duncan, Clifford De Mott, M. W. Dunham, Commander W. H. Emory, United States Navy; W. N. Erwin, W. M. Fliess, J. B. Ferguson, W. J. Glenn, F. W. Gibson, W. S. Hobart, J. B. Hueston, G. G. Haven, F. O. Hanlon, Montefiore Isaacs, Arthur T. Kemp, Col. R. W. Leonard, J. W. Loubat, Charles Lanier, Jules A. Montant, Clarence E. Meade, William Pollock, Stephen Peabody, George R. Read, F. K. Sturgis, Charles W. Smith—without whom, apparently, no Horse Show can be a success—Charles Schroeder, Robert Sedgwick, Marion Storv, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Perry Tiffany, Francis T. Underhill, C. A. Van Rensselaer, L. W. Wormser, James T. Woodward, and James C. Young.

Programme for To-day.

The programme for this, the opening day, is as follows:

10:30 to 11:30.—Ring open for exercise of all horses.

12 M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Class 104, for hunters and jumpers, open to all.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 P. M.—Judging forty-four harness horses, Class 47, over 15 hands and under 15.3.

2:40 P. M.—Judging six French coach stallions, Class 38.

3 P. M.—Judging nineteen roadsters in harness, Class 15.

3:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-eight pairs of harness horses, Class 54.

4:15 P. M.—Judging eight saddle horses, Class 78.

4:30 P. M.—Judging six thoroughbred stallions, Class 1.

4:45 P. M.—Judging (Class 104) those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete in this class.

5:30 P. M.—Judging seven four-in-hands; horses not under 14 and under 15 hands; Class 64.

EVENING SESSION.

8 P. M.—Parade of all stallions entered in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, and 39.

8:20 P. M.—Judging twenty-three saddle horses, Class 77.

8:50 P. M.—Judging forty-five high-steppers, Class 49.

9:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen hunters and jumpers over six fences—two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet and 6 inches, and two at 6 feet; Class 105.

CAB FARES REDUCED.

New Schedule Will Be in Effect Only This Week.

The members of the Public Hack Owners' Association who met last evening at McGarry's Hall, at Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, suspended all business and talked of the Horse Show. Several of them who had good horses have entered them in the show, and at the meeting it was decided that the members should make a reduction of fares during the continuance of the show. They will charge only 50 cents for a ride from Forty-second Street to Madison Square Garden, and the same price for an equal distance below Madison Square.

This reduction, the men believe, will greatly accommodate many visitors who do not care to ride in the crowded cars and will willingly pay 50 cents where they would hesitate about a dollar, and at the same time will enable the drivers to reap a good harvest of half dollars.

The new schedule of reduced cab fares which the association drew up two or three weeks ago, will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen with a request that it be made a legal tariff as soon as possible. The excitement attendant on the election has prevented the officers of the association from doing so before.

To Launch Waring's "Cinderella."

Col. Waring's "Cinderella" will to-day be crowned queen of the city's garbage fleet. She will slide off the ways at Elizabethport, N. J. If the hopes of her inventor, Lieut. Delehany, United States Navy, Harbor Master, are realized, she will revolutionize the system of disposing of New-York City's refuse at sea. The boat consists of two pontoons, each with its screw, rudder, and engines, so that even should it break apart, each section can take care of itself. Between the pontoons is the refuse receptacle, in six sections, each of which can be emptied separately. The pontoons are 135 feet long and 8 feet beam. The dumping receptacle is 100 feet long, 12 feet deep, and 12 feet beam on the average.

Lectures at the Hebrew Institute.

The free lectures of the Educational Alliance at the Hebrew Institute, at the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street, this week, will be held to-night and Thursday. The subject to be discussed this evening by Dr. Wendell C. Phillips will be "Prevention of Germ Diseases," with special reference to consumption and to Health Board methods. Thursday evening H. W. Greene will lecture on "The Development of American Song." This will be illustrated by many instrumental and vocal selections. A dramatic and musical entertainment has been arranged for Saturday evening. The advanced pupils of the Academy of Dramatic Arts will participate in a pantomime, and in a play, the latter under the stage direction of Henry E. Dixey.

La Champagne Is Delayed.

The French Line steamship La Champagne, which is bringing a number of the Metropolitan opera singers, disappointed many awaiting friends by her failure to arrive at Quarantine yesterday. The Champagne is making her first trip after having received new boilers and engines, designed to give her an extra knot of speed, and was expected early yesterday. She was reported from Fire Island at a late hour last night. Among those on board the vessel are Jean de Reszke and his newly-made wife, Edouard de Reszke, Pol Plancon, and Maurice Grau.

Mind Reading.

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

SHALL OUR REPUBLIC LAST

THE REV. DR. HARSHA ANSWERS A PERTINENT QUESTION.

He Says Stability Must Be Founded on Industrial and Christian Education—Many Sermons Yesterday on the Election.

The Rev. William Justin Harsha, at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, preached yesterday morning upon the theme, "Shall we have a Republic fifty years hence?"

"An intellectual woman asked in my presence last week, "he said, "'Shall we have a Republic fifty years hence?' The answer came from several men. It was given with some hesitation. The concession was general that one might reasonably expect a Government by the people, for the people, to be perpetuated at least for fifty years. And yet it was felt that there are grave issues and possibilities before us as an American republic.

"Splendid as has been the uprising of honest men within the last week, and much as we feel encouraged in view of the revival of business and the promise of prosperity, we must not close our eyes to the fact that hundreds of thousands of men voted for dishonor, Anarchy, and repudiation. A leaven of unrighteousness is working in the land. What counter principles may we set in operation to destroy the action of this evil force, and prevent its leavening the whole lump? The opponents of order declare that their crusade will go on. Therefore, the campaign of education must go on. Indeed, it can never cease in America.

"First of all there is needed an industrial education of a very special sort. There is no surer cure for anarchy, and that Socialism which is destructive of society (for there is a Christian Socialism, which is constructive and desirable,) than the putting of men in the way of acquiring a little property of their own. They must have a chance, and be taught to use the chance. When a man owns a house and lot, or has made even one payment toward its aquisition, he ceases to be a rampant Socialist at once. He no longer clamors for equal division of this world's goods.

"In the second place, there must be a Biblical education of the people. The permanent cure of anarchy and discontent is the Word of God. During the year ending Sept. 30, there came to our shores 279,069 immigrants. Into the hands of all unsupplied immigrants there were placed copies of the Bible by the New-York Bible Society. Twenty-one different languages and 60,550 volumes were represented in this distribution. The work of Bible donation is carried on at other ports and all over the land.

"Who can estimate the power of good that will be exercised by these books? Quietly they will sow the seeds of steadiness, honesty, good citizenship, along with trust in God. Our Republic is well founded so long as it rests upon the Bible. Temporary excitement and clamor may evoke a large vote against law and order, but the heart of the Nation is true and stanch because stayed on the Word of God. Calmly, hopefully, and with belief in my fellow-citizens and trust in my God, I answer 'Yes' to that woman's question."

DANGER FROM DISCONTENT.

Dr. Newton Says the Late Struggle Involved a Deep Force.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton discussed "Our Duty Toward the Discontented" in his morning sermon at All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday. He said, in part:

"The Nation draws an immense sigh of relief in contemplating its escape from the danger which threatened it, from the dishonor which lay before it. The gravity of our situation lay in the questions behind the surface issue, the deep forces of discontent which were crystallizing around this point of cohesion. Now is the time for Christian men to consider conscientiously the duty which the country owes toward its discontented people.

"There is a deep discontent through the mass of our people. The pinch of poverty is felt by the weak and the unfortunate, who are everywhere pushed to the wall. Vast economic changes are aggravating this natural misfortune. The old-time freedom of the laborer has disappeared. He has become a mere attendant upon the giant workman of steel in the factory. He knows nothing of the complete processes of any work.

"The Church has been chiefly occupied with dogmatic instruction, and the Nation with mere intellectual instruction. Between the two the education of character has been well nigh neglected. Do you know of a school which has had aught to say concerning the seriousness of debt, the sanctity of contract, the aspect of the fundamental morality of an industrial civilization? Let us see to it that this fundamental neglect is corrected."

CAN GOVERN THEMSELVES.

Dr. Kittridge Says the People Proved This Last Week.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Kittridge, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, on the corner of Fifty-seventh Street, last evening in his sermon said:

"The question whether the people can be trusted to govern themselves was answered nobly in the affirmative last Tuesday. Never was the enemy more perfectly organized, never was its forces more vigilant, and never had they a better opportunity, owing to the hard times, to deceive the laboring classes with sophistries of financial relief. All honor to the journalism of the country, for the leading papers have, without exception, stood for the right. A lesson to be learned from the victory is deeper confidence in the stability of republican institutions, in the morality and intelligence of the people.

"It is the duty of the Christian citizen to aid in the uplifting of the people. Too many are ignorant of the meaning of our liberty. A more intelligent love of country is needed. Liberty must be distinguished from license. Something like 125,000 persons in this city voted last Tuesday for dishonesty and socialism. It lays largely at the door of the intelligent citizens that these voters had not been enlightened. Thousands are no more fit to be trusted with the ballot than infants."

PROF. ADLER'S LECTURE.

He Explained the Difference Between the Church and His Society.

Prof. Felix Adler's lecture in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning was devoted to an explanation of the difference between the Society for Ethical Culture and a Church.

"The latter," he said, "offers a creed, while the ethical society does not. Members of a Church allow that personality is in need of redemption. There is a good deal of hypocrisy in the Church. Men who snivel about their lack of development don't say it with the Uriah Heep humility, but they arrogate a special sort of prerogative to themselves that is not sincere. The fact that a man belongs to a society like ours, whose aim is a solution of moral problems, ought to be as powerful an impetus to right doing and restraint from wrong as membership in any Church."

SERMON TO DEAFMUTES.

Father Joseph Rockwell Instructs Unfortunate Catholics.

The Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, this city, delivered the first course of religious instruction to the deaf Catholics of Brooklyn, yesterday evening, at St. John's Chapel, Green and Clermont Avenues. Father Rockwell has a congregation of deaf-mutes here, but as the Brooklyn deaf find great difficulty in coming to New-York for religious instruction Sunday afternoons, he arranged to give instruction the first Sunday in each month in St. John's Chapel.

Over two hundred deaf persons were present yesterday evening. Father Rockwell talked to them for over an hour and a half as to their religious duties. He stood on a small elevation at the head of the hall and his fingers worked rapidly. It was a sight to watch the faces of the members of the congregation. They were very animated and their eyes sparkled. At one time, toward the end, there was a great change in their expression. The faces suddenly indicated pathos or deep regret.

Father Rockwell explained this to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by saying that he reproached them for not being better Catholics. "However," he added, "there are a large number of good ones in Brooklyn. It is very hard, of course, to arouse an interest among them. They care only to be given instruction and the Benediction. As music is lost upon them the service cannot be given effectively."

At the conclusion the deaf persons gathered around the clergyman and shook his hand most enthusiastically.

DISCUSSED JEWISH HISTORY.

Joseph Jacobs Lectured at the Temple Emanu-El.

Joseph Jacobs, A. B., the eminent Jewish scholar of London, author of "As Others See Him," and other works on English literature and Jewish history, delivered the first of a series of five lectures on the "Philosophy of Jewish History" before a large audience at the Temple Emanu-El last night.

Mr. Jacobs came to America to deliver a number of lectures for the benefit of the Graty fund of Philadelphia.

Mr. Jacobs read his lecture, which was a scholarly effort in composition. He discussed the Jewish spirit in history, and declared that it made itself evident in a religion of many creeds and one practice.

"Just at the present," said the speaker, "there is no such thing as an American Judaism. We cannot expect such a thing until about the year 1925. The reason for this is that the United States of America is really the United States of Europe, and is likely to continue so until the country can assimilate the many foreign nationalities of which it is at present composed. Let us not be impatient. Israel will be reunited, but the time is not yet."

DOCTRINES AND DIFFERENCES.

Father Ryan Lectures on Points Which Keep Christians Apart.

The Rev. R. M. Ryan began last night at St. Francis Xavier's Church in Brooklyn a course of lectures which are to be explanatory of the points of doctrine that keep Christians apart.

The lecturer dwelt on the evidences of God's having spoken to man, and said on these points all Christians are in perfect accord. They are also practically in agreement as to what God had spoken, differing only as to means by which each one is to obtain a knowledge of what has been revealed. Father Ryan specified precisely the position of the Catholic Church in regard to the meaning of the first words of the creed, "I believe," around which, he said, the battle most hotly raged. Entering further into details, he showed the precise difference between the Catholic and non-Catholic position. The former believed that God speaks to him through the instrumentality of the Church; the latter through the sacred Scriptures, read and interpreted to each one's best judgment.

STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Lectures on Former and Modern Methods.

Dr. Lyman Abbott began last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a course of Sunday evening lectures on the modern way of studying the Bible, in contradistinction to the old, or theological, way.

He said the literary way of studying it is to take it without any preconception as to what it means, and to examine dispassionately its subject matter. The Middle Age method of studying everything was scholastic. It was a priori, and, always assuming certain truths, sought to prove them. This method applied to the Bible has given us false conceptions of the book, which modern scholarship is clearing up.

Bausch Still Hopeful.

Jacob E. Bausch, the defeated candidate for Coroner, at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, said: "We may have cause for great rejoicing on next Sunday." After the meeting Mr. Bausch declared that he was sure that he was elected, and that the official count by the Board of Aldermen would show it. Delegate Armstrong of the Electrical Workers, a Republican worker in the Second Assembly District, expressed himself at the meeting as bitterly against William Kilboy, the defeated Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District.

Reynolds's Bonds Increased.

William Reynolds of 123 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested on Friday night charged with stabbing Soloman Gloezuper of 143 Norfolk Street in the eye with an umbrella, was surrendered by his bondsman in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on the strength of a report from the Eye and Ear Infirmary that Gloezuper might lose the sight of both eyes. Reynolds's bonds were then increased to $3,000. Friends of Reynolds claim that it is a case of mistaken identity, and declare that Reynolds was attending a theatrical performance when the assault is alleged to have occurred in the street. Two friends testified to this effect in court yesterday.

Who Is This Woman?

An elderly woman, well-dressed, was found by Policeman Kyle of the Church Street Police Station, wandering aimlessly about the Cortlandt Street Ferry house early yesterday morning. She was a foreigner, but refused to talk through an interpreter. When arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday, the woman would say nothing further than that she was Caroline Jansen of Washington, D. C., and that she had a husband in Sweden. Magistrate Simms committed her until to-day in order that the Tombs physician might look into her sanity.

An Injudicious Wager.

Jacob Serlin, one of the players arrested in the alleged gambling house 100 Delancey Street, Saturday night, by Detectives Nell and Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station, was charged with being the proprietor of the place, in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Detective Cohen told Magistrate Crane that just as he was coming into the court he met Serlin, who bet him that his Honor would not hold him. "He did, did he?" said the Magistrate. "Well, you win." Serlin was held for trial and the other players discharged.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ISSUE A MORAL ONE

BISHOP NEWMAN SAYS THAT "BRYANISM" IS NOT DEAD.

Education of the Five Million Voters Who Supported It Should Be Begun at Once.

Bishop John P. Newman of Nebraska, whose utterances on political topics during the campaign brought criticism from some of Mr. Bryan's supporters, was at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. So pleased he was when he spoke of McKinley's election that his face beamed with smiles, and he said "magnificent," "splendid!"

Bishop Newman was, as he expressed it, "a young preacher" in Albany when Major McKinley was studying law there, and they became then, and have been ever since, the closest of friends.

"The defeat of Bryan," said Bishop Newman to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "was due to three great forces. The press of this country was against him, those who believed in the sacredness of property rights were against him, and the Church was against him.

"The question which appealed to the people, the real issue in the campaign, was one of morals. The American people decided it rightly."

"Is Bryanism killed, in your opinion?" the reporter asked.

"No," the Bishop replied, "it is not. The great thing for the Republican leaders to remember, from Major McKinley down, is that 5,000,000 persons—I speak in round numbers—voted for Bryan and his doctrines. That vote shows that the evil is deep-seated. There must be a deliberate and persistent attempt to educate this evil out of existence. These supporters of Bryan must be disabused of their ideas. An era of prosperity will do much to prevent a return of the free-silver heresy in four years, but the Republican managers would do well to establish a permanent lecture bureau for the education of the people on this subject. As for Bryan, I hope for the sake of the cause he will take the lecture field. The more he talks the sooner his doctrines will die."

Bishop Newman stopped for a minute, evidently in thought, and stroked his chin. At length he said:

"I hope McKinley will recognize the sound-money Democrats. They performed a great service to the country. I almost wonder if the defeat of Bryan could have been accomplished without them. It would be a magnificent thing, a thing that would demonstrate to the world that sectionalism was at an end in this country if McKinley would appoint a Southern sound-money Democrat to a place in his Cabinet."

"Whom would you suggest?"

"Why wouldn't Gen. Buckner do?" said the Bishop.

"In my judgment the Republican Party has a greater work before it now than in the reconstruction days. I hope it will be equal to the occasion. It must educate the people of the country; it must carry out the principles which have been so often enunciated in the campaign; it must demonstrate to those who voted for Bryan in response to his clamor of 'the masses' and 'the classes,' that the interests of one are the interests of all.

"The mind of the poet cannot picture the results in this country if the opportunity afforded by last Tuesday's victory be properly used. It means an epoch in the Republic's history. Its effect among the civilized nations of the earth cannot fail to give an added glory to the Republic."

Then Bishop Newman thought again for a moment, and with an amused look said:

"What became of that Colorado man's offer to bet $100,000 against $300,000, I wonder? Of course, I do not approve of betting, but I would be somewhat pleased to know that the bet was won, if made, by the opponents of Bryan."

Again Bishop Newman thought, and at length said:

"Who will be the next Senator from this State? Let me make a suggestion. I think Joseph H. Choate should be chosen. He ought to take it. He must have made money enough, so that he can afford to stop for a time. He would make a brilliant Senator. New-York should have a man like Choate."

For a Transcontinental Canal.

Aaron Wilkes of the International Machinists' Union called yesterday on the Central Labor Union to get a certificate of indorsement by that body of a tremendous transcontinental canal scheme which it had approved several weeks ago. The plan, originated by J. R. Encke, is to build the canal parallel with the railroads. It is to begin at Sandy Hook and run across New-Jersey to Camden and the Chesapeake, and then toward the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Wilkes got the certificate of indorsement, and will go to-day to Rochester to get an indorsement from the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

"The" Allen's Brother Dead.

John Allen, a brother of the notorious "The" Allen, died on Friday night at the New-York Cancer Hospital, where he had undergone an operation. He was well known to the police of this city. Allen lived at 108 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was sixty-five years old, and leaves a widow, a son, a daughter, and a stepson. Last night his remains were sent to the Crandall House, Buffalo, which is kept by his sister, Mrs. Crandall.

Funeral of Jesse M. Bolles.

The funeral of Jesse M. Bolles was held at his late residence, 121 East Fifty-fourth Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Thompson of the People's Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, of which deceased was a member, officiated. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery this morning and will be private.

The Clive Puts to Sea.

The Atlantic Line steamship Clive, which was in collision with the Clyde Line steamship Oneida in the East River Saturday afternoon, had a small hole punched in her bow plates, about five feet above the water line. She anchored for the night off Robbin's Reef, and an iron patch was riveted over the hole yesterday. The Clive put to sea last night. Repairs to the Oneida's damaged stern may take several days.

Four of His Toes Amputated.

Max Waterman of the firm of Waterman & Co., Washington Market, had four of his toes amputated yesterday at his home, 70 Washington Place. Two weeks ago his foot was badly squeezed on a ferryboat of the Barclay Street line. Amputation was found necessary, and Drs. Richardson of this city and Waterman of Milwaukee performed the operation.

Labor Political Organization.

The Labor Political Conference, which was organized after Bausch's nomination for Coroner by Tammany Hall, has decided to continue as a permanent labor political organization. It will hold a secret session on Thursday evening in Clarendon Hall, and will begin to make preparations for nominating labor candidates for the Assembly at the next elections.

Actress Lizzie B. Raymond Robbed.

Edward Watts, thirty-nine years old, of 397 Seventh Avenue, a colored Pullman car porter, was held for trial by Magistrate Cortlell yesterday on the charge of robbing Lizzie B. Raymond, a vaudeville actress, of $120 while she was asleep in a berth on Sunday morning while en route from Boston to this city.

Miss Jay's Condition Unchanged.

At the residence of Col. Jay, 22 East Seventy-second Street, last night, the condition of Miss Julia Jay was reported unchanged from that of Saturday.

PUNISHED HIMSELF.

Unknown Man Attacked Bertha Graff and Then Committed Suicide.

Bertha Graff, fourteen years old, who lives at 156 Essex Street, had started to go down to the cellar of the house on an errand for her parents yesterday afternoon, when a man sprang from behind a partition and called to her to stop. The girl, though frightened, tried to step by him and run up the stairs, when he placed himself in front of her and pointed a revolver at her head. He then caught her by the throat and gripped it hard. When she choked he relaxed his hold.

The man did not speak to her, but attempted to drag her into the cellar. She struggled to free herself, and finally managed to get half way upstairs, when she pushed him, and he fell down the stairs.

Bertha ran to her parents' rooms, which are on the first floor, and told of her experience. The people in the house were alarmed, and a crowd soon formed about the cellar door. Then the reports of two revolver shots were heard in the cellar. At this Philip Graff, a brother of Bertha, started down the stairs. After a few seconds a third shot was heard. Then there was a panic among the people in the hall. They thought Philip had been shot. He soon called, however, to the men to come downstairs.

At the foot of the stairs lay the man, with the revolver in his right hand. He had fired three shots in his mouth. When an ambulance surgeon arrived the man was dead. There was nothing in his clothing to lead to identification. A handbill of the Standard Beef Company, 302 East Seventy-eighth Street, was found, which had an address, 9,389 Fourth Avenue, on its back. There is no such number.

The man was about thirty-five years old, with brown hair and mustache, blue eyes, and light complexion. He wore dark blue trousers, dark brown overcoat and sack coat, black necktie, and black gaiters. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The girl, Bertha, is suffering from nervous prostration.

CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED.

Lawyers Say Walter K. Freeman Is the Victim of a Plot.

Abraham Levy, a lawyer, engaged by Judge Newburger to investigate the alleged charges of conspiracy against Walter K. Freeman, a prominent electrical engineer, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for improper conduct toward Sarah E. Work sixteen years old, according to his statement, has made important discoveries, and declares that Freeman is the victim. The persons who are accused of the nefarious scheme to send Freeman to prison are said to have been interested in some patents on electrical machinery of which Freeman is the owner, and that these persons perpetrated the plot in order to save themselves from a number of damage suits, which he had intended to bring against them.

After Freeman was sentenced, Agent Stewart of the Parkhurst society investigated the case, and he declares that Freeman is the victim of a plot.

Lawyer Frank Moss has also become interested in the case, and when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, at his home, 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, said the facts were astounding in their baseness of conception. He said that at the new trial which has been granted Freeman the latter will undoubtedly prove his case. He declined to divulge any of the facts.

Freeman, who is at present in the Tombs, refused to see THE TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. He said he did not wish to give any particulars to the press until his trial comes off.

SPEAKERSHIP DISCUSSED.

Mr. Platt's Sunday School Was in Session Yesterday.

"Mr. Platt's Sunday school class is in session to-day, first session of the season," said an Assemblyman-elect at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Then he sent his card up to the Tioga leader.

Assemblymen-elect James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, George C. Austin of New-York, and E. H. M. Roehr of Kings were on hand. The Speakership was discussed.

Mr. O'Grady, who has the backing of the State organization for the place, said that he had begun his canvass. Mr. Austin has been mentioned as a possible candidate. He declared for O'Grady.

"I am on record," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I have sent a letter to Mr. O'Grady saying that I will support him. We expect to give him the support of all the New-York City Republicans."

Word comes from Syracuse that Assemblyman Wells is out for the Speakership. His friends are claiming the support of Cortland, Cayuga, Oswego, and Madison Counties.

An Old Way of Settling a Case.

William Weber, a small boy, living at 435 East Fifty-ninth Street, was leading a pug dog along Second Avenue yesterday morning, when he met John Hosmer of 1,018 Avenue A.

"Where did you get that dog?" asked Hosmer.

"I found him three weeks ago," replied Weber.

"Well, he's my dog," said Hosmer. "I lost him just three weeks ago," and he took the dog away from Weber.

Policeman Jackson, on Weber's complaint, took Hosmer and the dog into custody. All went to Yorkville Police Court. The dog made considerable noise until Hosmer was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell. Hosmer still insisted that the animal belonged to him.

"Turn the dog loose and let both men call him," said the Magistrate. "The one he goes to can claim him."

The dog answered Hosmer's call.

Wire Screens Not Sufficient.

There was a rumor in Brooklyn on Saturday that a more strict observance of the Raines law was to be inaugurated yesterday. District Attorney Backus, it was said, had conferred with State Excise Commissioner Lyman and had decided that the wire screens erected by many of the Brooklyn "hotel" keepers in front of their bars were not partitions under the law. The police issued an order that board partitions must replace the screens, and the change was made, but no other change in the general conditions was noticeable yesterday. The returns at headquarters showed that no excise arrest had been made all day.

Boys' Sunday Night Meetings.

With the beginning of November, the Sunday night services in the boys' lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society are commenced. These "meetings," as they are termed, were begun when the first newsboys' lodging house was opened forty years ago, and they have been continued during the Winter months ever since. Though unknown to many, these services have, at different periods, been participated in by some of the most prominent citizens of New-York.

Senator Morrill Wants Revenue.

Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "What are the prospects for tariff legislation?" he was asked. "There ought to be legislation which will give the country more revenue at the earliest possible date," he said, "but I would rather not go into details on the prospects of securing it."

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets and rugs glow with rich coloring. Fire Sale bargains now.

LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

If there are young folks in your home, and if

ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE

is not a regular visitor there, buy a copy of the November number *to-day*, and take it home with you.

"An influence for good that should be in every household where there are children."—*Rochester Herald.*

"Both in letter-press and engravings above anything that we produce in the same line."—*London Times.*

25 Cents. A year's subscription, $3.00.

THE CENTURY CO.,
Union Square, New York.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held To-morrow in St. Bartholomew's Church.

All of the arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, with the exception of selecting the pall bearers, have been completed. The pall bearers will be chosen to-day.

The residence of Mrs. Vanderbilt, at the corner of Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, where the body lay, was besieged all day yesterday by friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Vanderbilt, but her sons denied themselves to all except close friends.

The funeral arrangements are in the hands of George W. Vanderbilt and Dr. Depew.

The services will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the pastor, will officiate, assisted by Dr. Booth, the assistant pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Magill, rector of Trinity Church in Newport. No services will be held at the house, and those at the church will be of a simple character.

It was rumored yesterday that William K. Vanderbilt, the eldest son, was ill at his home, in this city. This was denied there yesterday. Cornelius Vanderbilt is still very feeble from the effects of his recent paralytic stroke.

HIS ILLNESS NOT SERIOUS.

H. Walter Webb Reported to be Gaining Health Steadily.

It was denied yesterday that H. Walter Webb, the Third Vice President of the New-York Central Railroad, was seriously ill at his home at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

According to Dr. Depew, Mr. Webb has not even been ill with typhoid fever. He has been confined to his home for several weeks with a low fever, but the crisis was passed a week ago, and Mr. Webb is now steadily regaining his health.

Dr. Depew said yesterday that he believed that Mr. Webb would be able to resume his duties in the course of two weeks, or possibly less.

Not Ashamed Now.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur's evening sermon in Calvary Baptist Church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday, was devoted to the consideration of the lessons and responsibilities of the great victory. He said in part:

"Patriotism, honesty, and righteousness won in this contest. The Nation is vindicated in the eyes of the world. Thank God we are not ashamed since last Tuesday to say that we are Americans. On that day anarchy was rebuked. Now let all bitterness cease. We are one people. We follow no party that does not follow the flag."

Begged at Vanderbilt's Residence.

Policeman Dwyer of the East Fifty-seventh Street Police Station arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday John Kenny, Frank Sullivan, and John Doe, three beggars. Dwyer said that the three men at 9 o'clock yesterday morning were in front of the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, importuning alms from the people who were calling on the Vanderbilts to condole with them over Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt's death. The men were committed to the workhouse.

Not Invited to the Lynching.

Percy Hardy, sixty-seven years old, was fined $3 by Magistrate Simms in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday for assault and drunkenness. The complainant was James Scott, sixty-five years old. Both men came from Shelbyville, Texas. They were arrested on the Bowery, while fighting, Saturday night. Scott said Hardy attacked and beat him without provocation, and in explaining their relations said that though they were near neighbors in Shelbyville, Hardy had once got up a lynching without inviting him to attend. Hardy paid his fine.

Dr. Haldeman Defends the Turks.

The Rev. Dr. Haldeman of the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth Street and the Boulevard, preached a sermon last night in defense of the Turk. He described the Armenian as oily and obsequious, a born conspirator, always plotting against the Government and religion of the Turks. Dr. Haldeman contended that the root of all the Armenian troubles was political intrigue, and that the maintenance of the Turkish Empire was necessary to the peace of Europe.

Hurt in an Elevator Accident.

Max Himoff, twenty-seven years old, of 250 East Houston Street, and Frank Roche, forty-eight years old, of 21 West Thirtieth Street, were injured yesterday afternoon by the fall of an elevator in Cox & Catchpole's stables, 150 East Thirty-ninth Street. The men were repairing the elevator on the third floor, when it fell to the ground. One of Roche's legs was broken. Both men were badly bruised. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Roche died last night.

Snatched a Pocketbook.

Jacob Walters, aged seventeen, of 105 Sullivan Street, was held in $2,000 bail to answer, by Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on the charge of snatching a pocketbook containing $16 from Mrs. Martha Koehn of 224 West Fourth Street on Hudson Street on Saturday evening.

Caught in a Raines Law Hotel.

Magistrate Mott yesterday fined ten men $5 each, who were arrested early yesterday morning in Quinn's Raines law hotel, at 188 Bleecker Street, by Capt. Groo and a squad of policemen, who made a raid on the place. In all twenty-eight men were caught, but eighteen of the prisoners were set free at the station house by the Captain.

Prayed for Major McKinley.

The Rev. John W. Campbell of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening, in his prayer, said: "Bless William McKinley, President-elect of the United States, oh, Lord, and pour Thy spirit upon him. Bless that little home at Canton, his loving companion, and his mother; bless our Nation and this great public."

CHILD KILLED BY A CAR.

Driver Arrested and Released, and Then Rearrested.

George Fisher, five years old, of 231 West Twenty-seventh Street, was run over by a crosstown car on Twenty-eighth Street at noon yesterday, and died at 10 o'clock last night.

The boy was playing in the street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, with a number of companions. A car came along, and the driver, James Ryan, twenty-seven years old, of 418 West Twenty-ninth Street, shouted to young Fisher to get out of the way. The boy became confused, and ran into the horse. He was knocked down and trampled upon, and two wheels of the car went over his left leg.

The boy was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the driver was arrested and locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the hospital authorities notified the police that although the boy's leg had been fractured in two places, he was doing well, and was in no danger of death. The driver was thereupon released on bail. When, in the evening, the boy died, detectives were sent out to find Ryan, and rearrested him. They had little difficulty in finding him. He was locked up, without bail, and will await the Coroner's action.

INSANE OVER A BABY.

Mrs. Smith Hysterically Happy When One Was Given to Her.

Mrs. Alice Smith, thirty-one years old, of 1,111 First Avenue was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning temporarily insane from joy. A child, born to her a week ago Friday, died the same day, and upon receiving another infant, three days old, which was given to her for adoption, she became overjoyed, then hysterical, and then insane.

Mrs. Smith has been married ten years. She has had eight children, every one of whom died a few days after birth. When the last one died, the mother became despondent. A friend knew of a family into which a baby had been born on Thursday. The family is poor, and willingly allowed Mrs. Smith's friend to take it away for adoption. After seeing the baby Mrs. Smith's hysterical condition continued all Saturday night and Sunday morning, when she was taken to the hospital. She improved rapidly, however, and it was believed she would be taken home this morning.

Mrs. Smith's husband is a second mate on the Bertha F. Walker, a tramp steamer, now at sea. He will not be in New-York for a month.

Walked Overboard While Asleep.

James McCarthy, sixty years old, a laborer of 546 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday charged with having attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the centre span of the Second Avenue Railroad bridge on Saturday afternoon. McCarthy said that he was on his way home after a hard day's work, and feeling tired

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ORIENTAL BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. DAHLMAN and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

First—All that certain plot of land in the City of New-York, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a certain point on the said westerly side of Greenwich Street at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall distant sixty feet and four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Horatio Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; and running thence westwardly, nearly parallel with Horatio Street and partly through the centre of said party wall, ninety-six feet and seven inches; thence northerly, nearly parallel with Greenwich Street, twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly six feet six inches; thence northerly, parallel with Greenwich Street, nineteen feet ten inches to land now or formerly of Herman G. Mohlman; and thence eastwardly, along said last-mentioned land, ninety feet two inches to Greenwich Street; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Greenwich Street, forty-four feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. The above-described premises being now known by the street numbers eight hundred and thirty-eight and eight hundred and forty Greenwich Street; and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Isaac H. Dahlman by Alexander Ferguson, by deed bearing date the fifth day of April, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1211 of Conveyances, Page 26, on the fifth day of April, 1872. That the above-described premises be sold in one parcel.

Second—All that certain lot of ground situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Rose Hill Farm and being known on a map of property on Rose Hill Farm, belonging to Bertram P. Cruger, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, between the Second and Third Avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York March 14th, 1827, and bearing date February 1, 1827, by the number fifty-four; the said lot lying on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street at the distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet nine inches and a fraction of an inch easterly from the Third Avenue, as laid down on said map, and being in breadth in front and rear each twenty-four feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch.

Third—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and known by the street number two hundred and five East Twenty-fourth Street, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street distant ninety-seven feet eight inches or thereabouts easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street; and running thence northerly, and parallel or nearly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet seven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of East Twenty-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the same twenty-four feet seven inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 22d, 1896.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, New-York City.
o26-2aw3wM&F&n18

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MARY E. STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly in the Town of Kingsbridge, (late Yonkers,) County of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River Avenue, as laid down on a certain map, entitled "Map of Riverdale, in the Town of Yonkers, belonging to Messrs. Wm. W. Woodworth, Henry L. Atherton, Samuel D. Babcock, and Charles W. Forter, made by T. Otis Cornell, Civ. Engr., Dec., 1853," and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, which point is distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and running thence along said southerly side of River Avenue, south sixty-three degrees fifteen minutes east, six hundred and fifty feet six inches, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, to the centre line of an ally laid down on said map; thence along the centre line of said alley south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes west, two hundred and seven feet; thence still along said centre line of said alley south fifteen degrees west, ninety-eight feet, to land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell; thence along the land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell, north sixty-two degrees west, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, six hundred and eighty feet six inches, to a stake distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company aforesaid; thence northwardly on a line parallel with the said easterly line of the land of the said company, and always distant one foot therefrom, two hundred and ninety-five feet, to the place of beginning, containing four acres and four hundred and thirty-seven one thousandths of an acre of land, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with one-half of River Avenue adjoining said premises, subject to the use of the same by the public as a highway, and also subject as to the alley above mentioned to the covenants and agreements contained in a certain agreement bearing date the second day of June, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of and County of Westchester, in Liber 837, Page 184; the premises above described being also subject to the several covenants contained in and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Mary Elizabeth Stone by three certain indentures, one thereof bearing date the first day of January, 1855, made and executed by Henry L. Atherton and wife, Samuel D. Babcock and wife, and Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 292 of Deeds, Page 142; an other thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the same parties and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 837 of Deeds, Page 176, and another thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the said Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 170.

Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.
MILLER & BRIGGS, Atty's for Plaintiff, 52 Nassau St., New-York City.
o27,30,n2,6,9,13,18

WEST 57TH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against AMY KATE HILLER, individually and as administratrix, &c., and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-seventh Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street; and thence westwardly along the northerly line of Fifty-seventh Street, sixteen feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 453 West Fifty-seventh Street.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.
MILLER & BRIGGS, Att'ys for plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New-York City.
o27-2aw3wM&F&n18

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM RICHMOND BROWN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. CLARK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the ninth day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth Avenue with the said southerly line of Sixty-fourth Street; and running thence westerly, along said southerly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence running southerly, and parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, twenty (20) feet; and thence northerly, and again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants as to the buildings and against nuisances contained in two certain deeds of the lot above described from Clarence S. Brown, one to Patrusio Platti, bearing date the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Register's Office of New-York County, in Liber 1,106 of Conveyances, at Page 169, and the other to John Earle, bearing date the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869, and recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1,095, Page 617, together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said defendants, Francis A. Clark and Eliza C. Clark, his wife.—Dated October 16, 1896.

HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Jr., Referee.
HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall Street, New-York City.
o16-2aw5wM&Th&n9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNAH M. MORRISON, plaintiff, against EMMA HARRIS (formerly KAMPF) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Stanton Street, distant one hundred and eight (108) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Stanton Street and the easterly side of Pitt Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly, parallel with Stanton Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Stanton Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Stanton Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number Two hundred and thirty-two (232) Stanton Street.—Dated New-York, October 23rd, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
DANIEL SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, New-York City.
o24-2aw3wM&S&no16

EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. JEFFERSON M. LEVISEND IRVIN, plaintiff, against PETER FREEMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of East Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Second Avenue with the northerly side of East Forty-second Street, running thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-second Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 29, 1896.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
o29-2aw3wTh&M&n19

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against JANE A. HUNT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant thirty-four feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet, to Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly along Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated, New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.
o29-2aw3wTh&M&n19&23

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against PAULINE C. GIBSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the easterly line of Manhattan Avenue, distant seventeen feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street; thence running easterly and parallel with said street, and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall to the easterly line of said avenue seventy feet, and thence southerly along said easterly line of said avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises commonly known as Number 122 (one hundred and twenty-two) Manhattan Avenue, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.
o29-2aw3wTh&M&n19&28

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JENNIE G. CUNNINGHAM against MARY A. CRUGER, otherwise known as MARY A. FULLER, Annie V. Kah, Agnes Cruger, Carrie Cruger, and Frederick Cruger.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1896, I, John E. Ward, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New-York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches northwesterly from the intersection of the northwesterly side of Eighth Avenue and the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and running thence northeasterly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the middle line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets; thence northwesterly along said line twenty feet ten inches; thence southwesterly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty feet ten inches to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as Number Three hundred and twenty-one West Twenty-seventh Street.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21st, 1896.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
CHARLES H. SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City o26-2aw3wM&Th&n16

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWANNEE M. STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of David Stevenson, deceased, vs. THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, being part of the lot of land known and designated by the number Sixty-nine (69) on the map of the Village of Morrisania, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, and being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Eighth (now One Hundred and Seventieth) Street and Railroad (now Vanderbilt) Avenue; thence running northerly along said Railroad Avenue one hundred and four (104) feet; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue, seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running westerly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street thirty (30) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue eighty-six (86) feet and four (4) inches to said Eighth Street, and thence running westerly along said Eighth Street seventy (70) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20, 1896.

DAVID MITCHELL, Referee.
WILLIAM G. McCREA, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 92 West Broadway, New-York City.
o26-2aw3wM&Th&n17

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos! STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.**

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MATTIE F. GRAY, plaintiff, against ROBERT B. SNOWDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, beginning at a point seventy-two feet northerly from the boundary line of land now or late of Charles Chesebrough, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly along the line of Tenth Avenue thirty-six feet; thence easterly parallel with 183rd Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue thirty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch; thence westerly one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Cora A. Snowden by Mary A. Snowden, Susan A. Snowden, and Anna O. Snowden, by deed dated June 4th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1518 of Conveyances, Page 431, on February 2nd, 1880.

Dated New-York, October 26, 1896.

LUCIEN S. BAYLISS, Referee.
L. WHITNEY PEARLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 114 Nassau Street, New-York. o26-2aw3wM&Th&n17

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to loan on Mortgage.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.
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N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

AA. 72d Street, West.
Three rich, artistic, and up-to-date

Houses for Sale.

No. 233; 21 ft. 5-story American Basement; side light all the way up.
No. 235; 23 ft. 5-story American Basement; 8-room house, with extension.
No. 241; 25 ft. Full Dining-room Extension; Magnificent Francis I. Dining-room Plant Cabinet in real colored marble.

PRICES

Low as before the election. Particulars on premises, or of owner, CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

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9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Estate of SUSAN B. WARD.
199 Vacant Lots
AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
ON
Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington Ave. Haven Ave., Boulevard, Lafayette, 169th, 170th, & 171st Sts.,
WILL BE SOLD IN SEPARATE LOTS BY
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to the purchaser.

Abraham Van Santvoord, Esq., Referee, 111 Broadway.
Geo. W. Van Slyck, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.
Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 32 Nassau St.
Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St.
GEORGE Q. COLLINS, Esq., 120 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Esq., No. 146 B'way, Attorneys for Defendants.
Book-maps of Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B, N. Y. City. Telephone 2,481 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BARRINGTON,
40 East 25th St., (Madison Square;) one desirable apartment to let.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next. —Dated New-York, on the 7th day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 182 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...6:41	Sun sets...4:49
Moon sets...8:48	

HIGH WATER NOV. 9.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:20 A. M.	10:45 A. M.	12:34 A. M.
11:03 P. M.	11:28 P. M.	1:17 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 9.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bellina	St. Lucia	Oct. 29
Circassia	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 5
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 4
La Champagne	Havre	Oct. 31
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Taurie	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Tiverton	Shields	Oct. 19
Yumuri	Havana	Nov. 5

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Ems	Gibraltar	Nov. 2
Friesland	Antwerp	Oct. 31
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Nov. 5
Mohawk	London	Oct. 29
Semhole	Jacksonville	Nov. 7

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

Leona	Galveston	Nov. 4
Majestic	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Orizaba	Havana	Nov. 7

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Aller	Bremen	Nov. 3
Bellarden	St. Lucia	Nov. 5
Hekla	Christiansand	Oct. 30
Valencia	Colon	Nov. 5

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Brooklyn City	Swansea	Oct. 29
Horrox	St. Lucia	Nov. 6
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Iroquois	Nov. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Harald	Nov.	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
El Sol	Nov. 10	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Yumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Chalmette	Nov. 10	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Habana	Nov. 10	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Nov. 11	Jamaica	9 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Comal	Nov. 11	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Comanche	Nov. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	55 Broadway.
Yumuri	Nov. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 12	Mantanzas	90 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam.	39 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Nov. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	London	22 State St.
Idaho	Nov. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
St. Athelbert	Nov. 14	Antwerp	22 State St.
Andes	Nov. 14	Halifax	24 State St.
Athos	Nov. 14	Kingston	24 State St.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Phœnicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 15	Cape Haiti.	3 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Nov. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Nov. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam.	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Fernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jamaica	24 State St.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Marseilles	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 8.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam and Boulogne Oct. 29, with mdse. and pasengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:25 A. M.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Hopkins, Kingston, Jamaica, &c., Oct. 28, with mdse. to the Bush Company, Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Poirot, from Havre Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget, was reported south of Fire Island at 8:40 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Holyrood, (Br.,) Miller, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 19, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young, arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Riverdale, (Br.,) for Philadelphia; Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol; Corinthia, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.; Johann Friedrich, (Ger.,) for Portishead, England; Georgia, (Ger.,) for Stettin; bark Atlantico, (Port.,) for Oporto.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, New-York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY—Faust—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Decorations—9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Rosenthal—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose and West's Minstrels—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hore Show—9:00 A. M.
MURRAY HILL—Pudd'n Head Wilson—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1896.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

Senator MORGAN of Alabama says that the National Democrats will quarrel with the Republicans and be back with those who supported BRYAN within two years. BUTLER of South Carolina says that the Republican Bryanites were scared by the name Democrat, and four years hence there will be a free-coinage party. Gov. WALLER of Connecticut says that the National Democrats will maintain and extend their organization, and that the two factions of the Democrats will reunite on the Indianapolis platform. Mr. BRYAN says his party will go on with the fight along the same lines and win.

Obviously all these predictions cannot be correct. And though they are all natural, they are of very little immediate importance. For some time yet the country would like repose and a chance to use in business the energies that have been strained so hard in freeing business from the perils that threatened it. The fourteen or fifteen millions of voters who were so intensely excited for four months will for the present think very little about politics and still less about the fortunes of this or that party or fraction of a party. The only interest they have now or for a long while will have is in being secure from anything like the same disturbance in the future.

On that point we believe that they may set their hearts at rest. We are confident that we shall not within another generation see any formidable movement for the free coinage of silver, for the abandonment or impairment of the gold standard, or for any serious measure of injury or inflation of the currency.

The reason of our confidence is simple. It is, that no political party will dare to take up such a movement. Of course, the Republican Party will not do it or anything like it. It has won the greatest victory of its history against precisely that movement. Nor will the Democrats. Why should they? It was an experiment. The doctrine of Chicago was novel. The habits, the traditions of the party were against it. The great body of BRYAN'S supporters were Democrats, not because they believed in free silver and all that was connected with it, but because he was the "regular" candidate. The experiment was a dead failure. The novel doctrine was overwhelmingly rejected. The candidate, who had nothing but regularity to commend him, met with crushing defeat.

Whatever may happen in the next four years, when a Presidential election comes around again—and Heaven knows what a blessing it would be if it came less often!—and the Democrats have to shape their course and choose their candidate, what earthly reason can they have for doing again what brought them defeat this time? No; there may be a free-silver, inflation, repudiation party in the field four years from now, but it will not be the Democratic Party, nor will it be one that need give the business men of the country any serious uneasiness.

A LESSON FOR WORKINGMEN.

We ask the workingmen and all other persons who voted for BRYAN, but especially the workingmen, to think a little about the meaning of the great revival of industry which is now taking place. The newspapers publish every day columns of dispatches showing that in all parts of the land men who have been idle are going to work. Manufacturers are running their factories on full time and largely increasing the number of their employés. We should say that the dispatches of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday show that not less than 100,000 men who were doing nothing and earning nothing in the last weeks of the campaign are now, or within a few days will be, employed in the country's industries.

What ought the workingmen who voted for BRYAN to learn from this? It is very plain that there would have been no such exhibition of activity if BRYAN had been elected. It is well known that nearly all of the work which our manufacturers are now beginning to do—the work upon which so many men who were idle are now employed—is the filling of orders which were distinctly conditioned upon the election of MCKINLEY. That is to say, there was attached to these orders, a majority of which were in the manufacturers' hands, the condition that the election of BRYAN should cancel them. It is plain, therefore, that this new work would not have been done if the silver party had been successful, and workingmen should see that a silver victory at the polls would not only have prevented any increase of the number of wage earners employed, but would also have enlarged the number of the idle.

This would inevitably have been the effect of the adoption of a National policy calling for the displacement of the dollar now in use by a dollar having only half as much purchasing power, a dollar that would buy only half as much of the necessaries of life, a dollar by which all wage earners and creditors would be cheated and all savings scaled down by 50 per cent. Workingmen who voted for BRYAN should remember that it was admitted by him and his most prominent supporters that the value of the dollar would be affected in this way by the proposed free coinage of silver, and that by Mr. BRYAN himself it was admitted that under his policy the new dollar's purchasing power would continue to decline. They must see that under such conditions our people would have refrained so far as they could from making new investments in manufactures and trade.

The lesson of this great and cheering revival of industry is, for workingmen who went to the polls for BRYAN, that they should always use their power against any political party which undertakes to depreciate the National currency.

THE POPULISTS SET UP FOR THEMSELVES.

Of all the utterances of the beaten Bryanites since the election, the address of Senator MARION BUTLER, in which he repudiates the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, is the only one of serious and lasting importance. Senator BUTLER'S statement is important, politically and historically, because he is the first of the prominent participants in the late campaign to indicate clearly the future lines of cleavage between the parties, and he is the first of the party leaders to outline a policy.

A large percentage of the Republicans, Senator BUTLER is convinced, approve the principles of the People's Party. But only a few would join the Populists in supporting these principles in the Bryan campaign "because they found them under the Democratic banner." "Had it not been for the prejudice against the Democratic name, as well as a want of confidence in Democratic promises," he continues, "a majority of the voters of the country would have cast their votes for financial reform and American independence." The "patriotic" Republicans, he predicts, will forsake their party, as the "patriotic" Democrats have already forsaken theirs. They will naturally turn to the Populist organization as the only power that can save the Nation. "Therefore," says Chairman BUTLER in conclusion, "the People's Party will be the nucleus around which the patriotic hosts must and will gather to redeem a betrayed Republic and restore prosperity to an oppressed and outraged people."

This ends the alliance of the Democratic organization with the Populists. The Democrats are read out of the People's Party. In future that concern will carry on the business of redeeming the betrayed Republic under its own name and with only such allies as are willing to renounce their allegiance to the old parties.

This move on the part of the Populists will have certain easily foreseen consequences. Left to themselves, the Democrats who were deluded by the moonshine theories of the Populists or who blindly voted the Bryan ticket because it was nominally "regular" will begin to ask themselves where they are to go. They will not go to the Populists, because that party will dwindle and shrink away with returning prosperity. It will gain no recruits, but will lose the members it already has. Bryanism in itself is not a principle around which a party can rally. Free coinage will drop out of sight. The Democrats who lost their bearings in the Bryan campaign will gradually but inevitably return to their allegiance and to the support of their party standard and principles as set up at Indianapolis. They will have no other choice save to become Populists or Republicans. The National Democrats are under obligations to the Populist Chairman for his frank and timely statement.

WATER SUPPLIES AND DISEASE.

In the seven weeks ending on Oct. 17 the number of deaths caused by typhoid fever in Chicago was 141. The mortality tables published by the Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington show that Chicago's typhoid rate is higher now than that of any other large city in this country. The water taken from the lake was not so heavily charged with sewage in the year 1895 as it has been during the last few months, and for this reason the rate was lower in that year. This accounts for the comparatively favorable showing in the following table, compiled by Mr. JOHN W. HILL, a well-known civil engineer, which gives the number of deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 living inhabitants, for the year 1895, in ten cities of Europe which have water supplies of excellent quality and ten cities of the United States which have water supplies known to be polluted:

Europe.		United States.	
Berlin	5	Chicago	32
Munich	3	Cincinnati	36
Hamburg	9	Cleveland	36
The Hague	5	Washington	74
Rotterdam	2	Pittsburg	77
Stockholm	9	Jersey City	71
Christiania	7	Louisville	77
Vienna	6	Indianapolis	97
Dresden	5	Philadelphia	40
Breslau	9	Buffalo	29
Average	6	Average	56.9

Several of these European cities take water from rivers which are exposed to pollution, but the supplies thus procured are carefully purified by sand filtration before they reach the consumer. The American cities named in the table draw water from the great lakes into which their own sewage is poured, or from streams known to be polluted in a similar manner, and the germs of disease which the water contains are not removed by filtration or any other process.

The example afforded by the conditions prevailing at Chicago has been useful and instructive, chiefly because the pollution of the water supply is admitted by the local health authorities and the city is spending millions upon a project for relief. Since a time immediately preceding the opening of the World's Fair the causes of the pollution have been known here and abroad and have been the subject of wide discussion. So it has come about that the attention of municipal authorities and intelligent residents in our cities has been drawn repeatedly to this great object lesson, and by the facts disclosed in the vital statistics of Chicago, as well as by the city's extraordinary effort to divert its sewage from the lake, other American cities which use bad water have been stimulated to take action for the purification of their supplies. There is evidence of this stimulation in recent official inquiries and reports concerning the water used in Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and other places, and in the earnest consideration or the adoption in several large cities of projects designed to make their supplies wholesome.

A similar interest in plans for the protection or purification of water supplies has been manifested in many small towns which have suffered from a high typhoid rate and occasional epidemics of the disease. During the last two years we have pointed out the deplorable experiences of many of these towns and their attempts to obtain relief. There is no good excuse in these days for the failure of a young, growing, and ambitious town to insure the purity of its water, and those who have the interests of such communities at heart should profit by the experience of the old and large cities and strive to procure supplies of pure water without delay. There is a lesson for them in what took place at the little city of Grand Forks, N. D., where an epidemic of more than 1,000 cases of typhoid, due to the pollution of the river water supply by the sewage of another town, caused the people to spend a large sum for filtration works, since the completion of which typhoid has been in that place almost an unknown disease.

DEFENDING THE SULTAN.

In a recent number of The Herald Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH has come to the defense of the Sultan in a manner more vigorous than convincing. He claims to have studied the Turkish question from all sides and all angles, but his conclusions are so completely at variance with the testimony of those who have lived longest in the empire and are presumably better posted than any passing traveler can be that they will scarcely be accepted by the great majority of Americans. That the Sultan and the Turks in general have some very estimable qualities is denied by no one, even those who have suffered the most from them. But, on the other hand, the Armenians are by no means the devils that Mr. SMITH calls them. That they have defects of character as a nation may be granted without condemning them by the wholesale. So also Mr. SMITH'S attack upon the missionaries is absurd. Whatever any one may think of the wisdom of their undertaking, no one who knows anything about them questions their integrity or their credibility as witnesses. They are men and women of high education from the best circles of American society, and have repeatedly won the highest encomiums for their good judgment and common sense, as well as their devotion, from such men as the English and American Ambassadors at Constantinople.

It is too late to undertake any general defense of the Turk. Despite his good qualities, he is at heart a barbarian; polite, affable, genial, very attractive in social and diplomatic intercourse, so long as he thinks it for his interest to be so, but relapsing just so soon as the pressure is removed. The Armenian massacres of this past year are only a repetition of the Greek massacres early in this century, of the Druse massacres in Syria in 1860, the Nestorian massacres in 1843, and the Bulgarian atrocities in 1875. Committed under the very eye of Europe and after repeated promises of reform, these seem to be the worst, but it is really a matter of degree rather than of kind. Given another opportunity, and they will be repeated upon some other Christian community. The fact is that the Turkish Government must go, not merely from Europe, but from Asia. As a citizen under a strong Government, the individual Turk can and does do well. As a ruler he is an outrage on humanity. He has desolated one of the fairest countries in the world and carried ruin wherever he has gone. As a matter of fact, there is not to-day in the Turkish Empire a single mark of progress due to him. Whatever of improvement there has been is due to the very people whom he has sought to destroy. That he should be protected by Christian nations and defended by civilized men is one of the strangest anomalies of the time. It is significant that no one yet has attempted that defense who has not so completely misstated facts as to deprive the defense of any value whatever.

CONCERNING THE TARIFF.

The opinions of several prominent Republicans as to the action which may be or should be taken with respect to the tariff and the revenue have been published during the last two or three days. Senator SHERMAN, it is reported, thinks that his party should try to pass the Dingley bill, which was sent to the Senate by the House at the last session of Congress. Senator QUAY is said to be in agreement with Mr. SHERMAN as to this matter, and both of these gentlemen appear to expect that if this bill shall not become a law before March 4, an extra session will be called immediately after that date.

Senator MCMILLAN of Michigan remarks, with reference to what has been said about an extra session, that "the less Congress is in session the better." The revival of business and restoration of confidence may very considerably enlarge the revenue under existing laws. This Senator also says:

"Republican action on tariff revision will be, in the future, a subject for consultation with the 'sound-money' Democrats—a subject for consultation and compromise."

The following statement from Mr. HANNA, concerning the attitude and purpose of Mr. MCKINLEY, is published by our neighbor, The World:

"He [Mr. MCKINLEY] feels that he owes much to the patriotic Democrats who prefer principle to strict party ties. Indiana, for example, was unquestionably carried against fusion by Democratic votes. He recognizes the very great service performed by Democratic and independent newspapers during the campaign.

"Major MCKINLEY will endeavor to see collected a great National party that will give prosperity to the country. He expects and hopes that men of all shades of former political belief will be united to this end. I have talked with some of the most influential of the old Democratic leaders, and, I am glad to say, they are in accord with his hopes.

"The first movement he will make will be to obtain sufficient revenue to conduct the Government. Further issues of bonds would be altogether too dangerous. Business prosperity and stability demand that as soon as possible the Government should be on a paying basis.

"To this end an extra session of Congress will be necessary, and President MCKINLEY will undoubtedly call one soon after his inauguration. Legislation will be required to secure the desired revenue, and he will do everything in his power to secure it, as well as the legal establishment of a policy which will tend to put everybody at work. In all this he hopes and expects that he will be backed by patriotic men, regardless of party lines."

It appears from this that Mr. MCKINLEY does not expect that the Dingley bill will become a law, or that any other bill to increase the revenue will be passed at the coming session.

We direct attention to the evidence that the assistance given by gold-standard Democrats is not overlooked by the President-elect and those who are associated with him. If that assistance had not been given, Mr. MCKINLEY would have been defeated. We hope that Mr. MCKINLEY'S appreciation of the value of their aid and his desire to deserve and enjoy their support hereafter will induce him to give due weight to their views concerning tariff legislation. They would not approve the restoration of the duties of the McKinley tariff, and we think they prefer that any revision of the tariff shall be avoided for two or three years to come.

CARICATURE AND THE FARMERS.

Cannot the American caricaturist invent a new type to represent his peculiar notion of the American farmer? It would be a great relief and it would tend to peace and National good feeling. The farmers are the only class designated by their occupation in this Republic for the ridicule of the comic artist. There are, of course, reasons for this. The artist lives in the city and sells his designs there. The papers are published and for the most part sold and read in the city. The farmers, as a class, are strange to the dwellers in cities, and strangeness is generally in itself amusing. There are other classes who live in the city who are in like fashion selected for caricature, but they are relatively small classes and, with the exception of the Irish, are not of particular importance.

The farmers, on the contrary, are a very large class. As a rule, they are industrious, honest, law abiding, decent, with more rather than less of the virtues necessary in a republic than the city people. Their chief offense is that they are odd. Is that a sufficient reason why they should be held up to constant ridicule? And if they must be ridiculed for our amusement, may not we as well as the farmers fairly ask that there be some ingenuity, imagination, discrimination, some touch of the fine insight that makes really good caricature in the representations of them?

This is not a mere matter of taste, though educated and wholesome taste very generally revolts at the current caricature of the farmer. It is a matter of considerable social concern. One example of many will show this. A gentleman living in the interior of this State, himself a farmer and a convinced and intelligent advocate of honest money, reported in the recent campaign that he found among the farmers of his county, many of them Republicans, a distinct leaning toward BRYAN because he was the avowed champion of the farmers and because the farmers were uniformly "insulted" by the comic papers of the cities. Nor was this a partisan matter. The paper most often cited was Republican in politics, and it was equaled in offensiveness by one politically opposed to it, while the "illustrations" of the dailies were no better.

The practice is not confined to this country. The English have their "Hodge," the Germans their "Hans," the French their "Jacques Bonhomme." But these are generally far more respectable personages. They are rude and odd and contrast sharply with the city type, but they are for the most part shrewd and keen, and in the pictures look quite equal to the homely wit that most often is credited to them in the letter press. As a class, the American farmers, in the pictures and in the letter press, are simply ignorant and ludicrous and often are mean as well, which is unfair because it is untrue. It is not a matter that is easy to reform, but there is a field in which some artist of real talent and a publisher of common sense can distinguish themselves.

The mention of Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN'S name in connection with the Attorney Generalship in Mr. MCKINLEY'S Cabinet can hardly be agreeable to him. It is an imputation on his Democracy. No Democratic supporter of the gold standard will accept office under the McKinley Administration.

The gift of the use of a large house, with grounds, to the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn by Mrs. JAMISON of Pittsburg is an intelligent and generous aid to a very efficient organization. It will be used to extend the facilities for a vacation home to working girls. The association already has done much in this direction, and the new home—which is not a charity, but a help—will enable it to do much more and to add to the usefulness of the association on the lines it has pursued so wisely.

We advise Mr. ALEXANDER TROUP to abandon his proceedings for the punishment of the Yale students who disturbed Mr. BRYAN'S campaign meeting in New-Haven. These unmannerly young men deserved punishment at the time, but many weeks have elapsed, and the exemplary and restraining force of the penalty would be lost. Moreover, if the work of punishing the disturbers of campaign meetings were seriously undertaken and impartially carried on, the balance of the account would be heavily against Mr. TROUP'S party.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—MCKINLEY'S election has been followed by an industrial tidal wave throughout the Birmingham district. Besides the Birmingham Rolling Mills, which resumed operations with 1,200 employés, and the Gate City Rolling Mill, which will put 800 men to work on Monday, arrangements have been made to start the Bessemer Rolling Mill, which has been idle for a long time. The Howard Harrison Iron Pipe Works, at Bessemer, the largest in the South, have put a full force of men at work, and the Alabama Pipe Works, at the same place, have received orders sufficient to put on a full force for some time. Plans for new industries abandoned during the silver agitation have been taken up again. The district enjoys a greater commercial confidence than it has felt in several years.

Even Senator MORGAN might learn something from the notably beneficial effect in his State of the defeat of BRYAN and the rejection of Bryanism by the American people. But the interview with him which we published yesterday shows that he declines to be enlightened.

Mr. FRED LUNDBERG of the Charities Organization Society makes short work of the sensational statement that there are 100,000 idle men in this city. He shows by facts that are clearly known or can easily be investigated that one-third that number would be a very high estimate of those out of work, while even this number includes the incorrigibly idle who would not take work if they could keep from starving without it. The number of persons actually suffering in a great city like this is always large, and it taxes the resources, energy, and fidelity of those who are willing to help them to do so effectually. Willfully to exaggerate the number is worse than foolish. It discourages philanthropy and spreads useless discontent.

JOHN SHERMAN, it is stated, will be Secretary of State. Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER of Michigan is set down for the portfolio of war.—[Wheeling, West Va., News, Nov. 7, "from a source close to Major MCKINLEY."]

SHERMAN and ALGER? Not in one and the same Cabinet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—DAVID R. ATCHISON, a Missouri statesman of fifty years ago, has been exhumed from oblivion as the man who, though his name does not appear in the list of this country's Presidents, was for twenty-four hours the possessor of all the rights and powers incidental to that great office. President TAYLOR'S term expired in 1849, one of the rare years when March 4 falls on Sunday. He became a private citizen of the Republic at noon on that day, and, as President-elect TAYLOR refused, from religious scruples, to take the oath of office on the holy day, ATCHISON, as President pro tempore of the Senate, was constructively the Nation's Chief Executive until the next noon, when the conscientious General was sworn in. March 4 next comes on Sunday in 1921, and then there will again be a President for a day.

—EDMOND DE GONCOURT wrote in his diary, under date of Sunday, Jan. 21, 1894: "To-day BONNETAIN called, whom I had not seen since his return from the Soudan. He says that any one can go from one end of Africa to the other with a walkingstick and run less risk than in the suburbs of Paris. 'But,' he adds, 'when soldiers are sent on these expeditions, they can't get on without firing their guns, and from them comes all the trouble.'" In connection with this it is interesting to read the opinion of the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS, an English missionary on the Congo. He says: "I do not believe the African is by any means naturally a cruel man. I believe the Anglo-Saxon to be naturally far more cruel and brutal than the African. When graceless white men go away from all the restraints of society, from public opinion, from the salt of the earth, from the indirect influence of Christianity, they seem to become demons. I have seen more brutal things done by one white man in one day than I have ever seen done by the Africans in all the time I have lived among them."

PERSONAL.

—Gov. EVANS of South Carolina, as a silverite, laments over the result of the election, but he thinks that the Republicans, appreciating the lesson of the recent campaign, will "do something for the financial relief of the people." He is, too, rather hopeful about the future, declaring that "the South will not suffer as much as we apprehended. The bitterness between the East and the West has been so intense that Eastern capitalists will want to reconcile the South and form an alliance which will result in the development of the manufacturing enterprises of this section."

—A new use for rubber dolls with whistles concealed about their persons has been discovered at Louisville. In that city a burglar—he was, by the way, the regulation "burly negro," which makes the tale more interesting—entered a house, filled a basket with silverware and other portable objects of value, and was about to depart in safety and wealth when in the darkness he stepped on one of the toys mentioned which had been left on the floor by the little girl to whom it belonged. The doll, thus maltreated, gave one long shriek of agony. The burglar dropped his basket in alarm. Large male members of the family awoke on all sides, and the would-be depredator fled empty-handed.

—Verily there is no accounting for tastes. The Norwich (Conn.)) Bulletin congratulates the newspaper artists of the country because in the campaign just closed none of them "degraded art by any indulgence in coarseness." This is an amazing statement in view of the fact that never, perhaps, was the caricaturist's license made to cover brutality more savage or falsehoods more wicked than during the last few months. Of course, much good work has been done, work good as art and good in intention, but a portion of the press has persistently and willfully violated every law of truth, of courtesy, and of decency by publishing cartoons so shameful that the men who drew them deserve and receive the contempt and detestation of all right-minded Americans.

—The more one reflects on Schoharie County's suddenly acquired and baleful preeminence as the only county in this State that gave a majority for BRYAN, the more does his heart go out to that unfortunate and benighted region. Schoharie is not so very far from New-York, and, although it is shut off from metropolitan and other civilizing influences by the Catskill Mountains, yet that range has often been crossed by daring explorers, and the tribes living behind it ought long ago to have begun to study the spelling book and the multiplication table. Contrary to what one might suppose, there are several real towns in Schoharie County. They are, of course, the rude and primitive gathering places of a people living mostly by war and the chase, but they have names not unknown to geographers. Cobleskill, Gilboa, Sharon, Blenheim, Summit, Middleburg—so the different clearings are called, and there are sixteen of them in all. Anybody possessed of the missionary spirit can easily get guides to take him through the mountain passes that lead into this strange land, and, once there, he will find a field for work such as would have been worthy of XAVIER himself.

A Sound-Money Democrat.

From The Indianapolis Journal, (Rep.)

In the opinion of The Journal the President-elect could, with entire propriety, offer a representative sound-money Democrat a place in his Cabinet. This would not only be a distinct and appropriate recognition of services rendered, but it would be a gracious and generous thing to do, and it would be good politics. There are at least two or three positions in the Cabinet which have little to do with politics and which need not necessarily be filled by a person in close political accord on all questions with the President. The Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of Agriculture does not need to be a partisan. The chief requirements for Attorney General are that he be a first-rate lawyer and a true American. Any one of these positions could be filled by a sound-money Democrat without embarrassing the Administration in the slightest degree. Why should it not be done?

Illinois in the New Congress.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Illinois sends an unusually strong delegation to the lower house of the new Congress. The delegation consists of seventeen sound-money Republicans and five Democrats, only one of whom, Mr. Hinrichsen, is known as a pronounced free-coinage man. Alderman Mann of Chicago led with the biggest plurality, which was 26,407, being closely followeed by Hitt of the Ninth District, Hopkins of the Eighth, Foss of the Seventh, and Prince of the Tenth.

Carried Every City and Town.

From The Providence Journal.

The completeness of the Republican victory in this State is shown by the failure of the Democratic Presidential candidate to carry more than six of the 102 voting districts. McKinley had a plurality in every city and town in the State, and even in Providence he carried all the wards but one—the Third. The six districts casting a Democratic plurality were: Providence, Third Ward, First District, and Tenth Ward, First District; Woonsocket, Third Ward; Pawtucket, Second and Fifth Wards, and Newport, Fifth Ward.

Good Effects Coming Quickly.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Victory for sound money at the polls on Tuesday was received with general rejoicing by the business men of Louisville yesterday. Those merchants and manufacturers who were interviewed predicted great prosperity from the confidence which will follow the victory. Bernheim Brothers closed a contract for an eighty-five-thousand-dollar plant as soon as it became known that Mr. McKinley was elected. Half a dozen other enterprises will be reorganized for the immediate resumption of business.

Kentucky's Good Name.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Kentucky, whoops a Bryanite, has never disgraced herself by going Republican in a Presidential election. But there are deeper disgraces than going Republican, or even going Popocratic. Kentucky has never yet registered a fraud against the ballot, and let all good Kentuckians see to it that she shall not do so this year.

Allowances.

From The Chicago News.

"You should make allowances for your wife; probably she does not intend to be extravagant; you know how fond of dress women in general are," said the kindly old gentleman to the fuming husband.

"Make allowances!" he gasped, "that's where all the trouble lies; I have to make hers so big that there is hardly any left for me!"

The Injunction.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sewall remarks that we are to have four years more of Government by injunction. Yes; the people have enjoined Bryan and Sewall from governing.

Pertinent There and Now.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Which is worse, to receive a negro vote or to steal it?

How It's Done.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

When in doubt, claim the State.

THE QUIGG-FORNES CANVASS.

Statement by Major Byrne and Others Concerning It.

The following letter explains itself:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 3, under the heading "For Fornes; Against Quigg," you publish an anonymous letter attacking the Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg, and slurring this organization.

The slur contained in the letter, which you print in full, requires no comment from me. As you have, however, seen fit to print a partisan statement of this matter, I ask that, in justice, you print my statement.

After the nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District was tendered to Mr. Fornes, a member of our Executive Committee, and before its acceptance by him, he consulted me upon the subject, and asked the support of our organization. I replied that there was already a nominee—a sound-money candidate—in the district; that I believed the nomination of a second sound-money candidate would jeopardize the chances of the first; that therefore this organization could not support his candidacy, and I urged him to reject the nomination. After Mr. Fornes had accepted the nomination he attended a meeting of our committee, for the first time since our organization, and there stated his reason for accepting the nomination to be that he had taken it to insure the election of Mr. Quigg, with whom he had a perfect understanding, and that should he discover that he was endangering Mr. Quigg's chances of election he would at once withdraw.

What Mr. Quigg Said.

While none of the committee indorsed the very strange position taken by Mr. Fornes, yet, upon the foregoing statement, his name was allowed to remain on our roll. Some weeks subsequent to this, upon being informed that Mr. Fornes was making a very active and aggressive canvass, and was evidently hostile to Mr. Quigg, and understanding that the character of the canvass, into which a religious issue had been dragged, would certainly endanger Mr. Quigg's election, I sent for Mr. Quigg and asked him what was the understanding between himself and Mr. Fornes. Mr. Quigg stated to me that no understanding existed; that he did not know Mr. Fornes and had never met him; that he would not be a party to play a trick of the character indicated upon his people. Finding that statements made to me by Mr. Fornes and by Mr. Quigg did not agree, I then wrote Mr. Fornes, asking him to fulfill his pledge to this organization and withdraw from the canvass, stating to him that Mr. Quigg denied that any understanding existed between them, and Mr. Fornes replied, asking to meet our committee, a privilege which I at once accorded him.

At that meeting he reasserted that he had an understanding with Mr. Quigg, but that it was through a third party, whose name he could not remember. He also stated positively that he would meet Mr. Quigg in presence of a committee from our league; that if Mr. Quigg claimed that his election was being endangered by Mr. Fornes's canvass he (Mr. Fornes) would at once retire, or take such measures as would relieve Mr. Quigg's election from all danger. I appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Frank C. Travers, John Crane, and James G. Johnson, intimate friends of Mr. Fornes, who brought him face to face with Mr. Quigg. At that meeting Mr. Quigg repeated the statement made to me, and Mr. Fornes refused to carry out his pledge, which resulted in the committee notifying me that Mr. Fornes had become defiant, and would do everything he could to defeat Mr. Quigg, and that my duty was to protect this organization and the cause of honest money, which I proceeded to do by a speech at a public meeting, and an address to voters of the district over my signature as President of this organization.

Simply submitting the facts, I leave the verdict to all honorable men. Yours respectfully, JOHN BYRNE,
President of the Democratic Honest-Money League of America.

We confirm the foregoing statement:

Frank C. Travers,
John J. Pulleyn,
H. J. Sayers,
John Crane,
John J. Rooney.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1896.

THE LESSON LEARNED.

Away with It.

From The Oswego Palladium.

There was too much Altgeldism and Tillmanism in the Chicago platform. The defeat carries with it a lesson to the Democracy that should bear good fruit.

His Day Has Ended.

From The Trenton (N. J.) American.

Nine-tenths of Mr. Bryan's support came from those Democrats who recognized an obligation to support him as a party nominee. Mr. Bryan has had his day, and will find by 1900 that other isms will be in vogue.

The Only Path to Success.

From The Philadelphia Times.

No Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania will ever again declare in favor of dishonoring National integrity and credit. The only future for the Democratic organization in this country must be on the basis that acepts the teaching, record, and traditions of the Democracy for nearly a century.

The Party's Betrayal.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

The Democratic chiefs who, at the Chicago Convention, deliberately surrendered their party to the Populists and Socialists of the storm-swept plains and wild mountains of the far West, must now realize how fatally and how wantonly they betrayed the tremendous confidence reposed in them by six million Democrats.

Must Return to the Old Paths.

From The Penn Yan Democrat.

The party must necessarily survive. Its capture by the Altgelds and Tillmans must doubtless be repented of and atoned for. The leaders whose places these gentry for the nonce usurped will be reinstated. The old duties must be reassumed. Tariff reform, civil service reform, economy in public expenditures—in short, all that the party stood for before its unfortunate lapse at Chicago, are as much worth striving for as ever.

The Party's True Position.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The Democratic Party has always maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract, and the good order of society. It has always opposed and ever will oppose the debasement of our currency and the issue of paper money by the Government. This election has demonstrated beyond all shadow of doubt that an immense majority of the people of this country stand with the Democratic party upon these great issues, for had the Democratic cause of tariff reform alone been an issue, the result in its favor would have been more pronounced than in 1892.

BISMARCK MUST EXPLAIN

REPORT THAT THE PRINCE HAS BEEN SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

The Revelations He Has Made Disturb the Chancellor Greatly—They May Embroil Europe.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—A report which obtained general credence was in circulation last evening that the Emperor had demanded that Prince Bismarck come to Berlin for the purpose of engaging in a conference with himself and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in regard to the disclosures of State secrets which Prince Bismarck has been making, and continues to utter through the medium of his personal organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten.

Prince Hohenlohe, who is personally placed in a position which is very distressing to him, and is desirous of having a quiet official life, has suggested that both the Emperor and Prince Bismarck take some means to bring about an immediate cessation of their polemics, which are endangering the peace of Europe. Among the stanch adherents of Prince Bismarck the opinion prevails that things have already gone too far, and they are agreed that the controversy must cease, but none of them ventures to suggest any plan whereby this object can be accomplished. From Munich, Carlsruh, and other places where Prince Bismarck is strong in the possession of friends of influence and high station it is known positively that supplications have been addressed to him to discontinue the course he is pursuing as the only means of averting serious trouble.

Apart from the responsibility of the ex-Chancellor for the revelations of the Russo-German neutrality treaty and the other disclosures which have been made, the question has been discussed in Berlin whether Dr. Hoffman, the chief editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, ought not to be indicted, but as a result of the discussion it was decided that the indictment of Dr. Hoffman would be impossible, as bad a move, in fact, as it would be to prosecute Prince Bismarck himself under the articles of the Penal Code by which Count von Arnim and Prof. Geffcken were tried, convicted, and imprisoned, and under no circumstances would the Emperor permit such a proceeding as this. The controversy has now reached an acute stage, and is seriously affecting the health of Prince Hohenlohe, who is essentially of a pacific temperament and accustomed to quiet diplomatic combats. The feverish and implacable fight which is being waged by Prince Bismarck is causing the Chancellor to pass many sleepless nights, and for this reason the Emperor is desirous of putting an end to the whole matter as speedily as possible.

Otherwise the Kaiser is understood to be willing to allow Prince Bismarck to expand to his utmost limit, meeting each of the developments of his warfare with explanations making prominent the present honest policy of Germany as contrasted with the shifty diplomacy of the old Chancellor. In the meantime Prince Hohenlohe is standing between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck in the attitude of a peacemaker, anxious to conciliate both sides, and at least to obtain a cessation of the duel without the precipitation of a national scandal.

Meanwhile, it is undeniable that the effect of the controversy, coupled with the articles thereon published in the official press, has been to weaken the ties of the Dreibund. Apropos of the Russo-German neutrality treaty the Cologne Gazette, in its comments, asks: "In the event of war between Russia and Austria, would Germany side with Austria, in view of the fact that France would then attack Germany?" In answer to its own question, the Gazette argues that Austria must face Russia alone, as Italy would not intervene. Naturally, the Austrian and Italian newspapers are asking of what value is the Dreibund if it can be thus repudiated when the occasion suits.

The Tageblatt this morning publishes a report of an interview with a leading diplomat upon the question, "Who will benefit by Prince Bismarck's revelations?" in which the diplomat expresses the opinion that the disclosures will have no direct practical consequences, but that they are certain to produce a deep-seated feeling of suspicion and discomfort in Austria and Italy.

The Vossische Zeitung says that England will now be able to decry the policy of Germany as untrustworthy.

TURKEY'S PROMISED REFORM.

The Sultan's Capitulation to the French Ambassador.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Daily Graphic will to-morrow say that the hurried capitulation of the Sultan to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Turkey, shows that the European deadlock is ended, and that the powers have finally decided upon a joint plan of action.

The Daily News will express itself as being skeptical of the reforms being carried out unless M. Hanotaux has secured Russia's active support.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.—The diplomats to-day notified the Porte that they had not yet been informed of the names of the Ottoman delegates on the commission to reorganize the police and judiciary of Crete. They also objected to the recent order for the payment of the taxes collected by the Tribunal of Commerce into the State Treasury, and it was directed that the salaries of the Tribunal of Commerce should be paid before the taxes were covered into the Treasury.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Temps has a dispatch from Constantinople stating that a decree ordering the extension of the reforms promised for the Province of Anatolia to the whole empire was submitted to-day to the Council of Ministers.

Explorer Peters Convicted.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The preliminary official inquiry into the conduct of Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, formerly Chairman of the German Colonial Society, has been closed, and disciplinary proceedings are about to begin. Dr. Peters was accused, in the Reichstag, by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, of extreme cruelty and even worse offenses to natives while he was Imperial Commissioner in Africa, in 1891. When it became certain that he would be called to account for his actions, Dr. Peters, in July last, suddenly left Germany, and it was understood that he had quitted the country for good.

Big Sugar Exports from Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The export of raw sugar from Hamburg has taken such large dimensions that on Friday four vessels were engaged at the same time in loading with 10,300 tons of the product. This increase is largely due, however, to the desire of the dealers to get as much raw sugar out of the country as possible before the new sugar law goes into effect.

The Ship Soudan Stranded.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British ship Soudan, Capt. Donald, from Leith for Rio Janeiro, stranded at Yarmouth yesterday morning during a dense fog. The crew was brought ashore by the lifeboats. The sea is very rough, and if it continues so it is thought the vessel will be a total loss.

Appointed Curator at Bonn.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Herr Franz von Rottenburg, husband of the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, formerly United States Minister to Germany, has been appointed Curator of the University of Bonn.

Sale of an American Mare.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Manager of the Prussian Government stud has purchased the American trotting mare Helen Nichols for stock purposes.

GERMAN VIEWS OF M'KINLEY.

The Newspapers Still Discussing His Election and Policy.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The policy which Mr. McKinley is expected to pursue after his inauguration as President of the United States in regard to bimetallism and the tariff continues to be discussed in the columns of the leading newspapers. The Kreuz Zeitung maintains that there is reason for a feeling of satisfaction among the bimetallists of Europe, as there are grounds for their feeling hopeful that the first aim of Mr. McKinley will oe to obtain a settlement of the monetary question upon an international basis.

In regard to the tariff, the Zeitung proceeds to advocate the co-operation of the European powers for a concerted interpretation of the Monroe doctrine as International law, and then goes on to argue in favor of an international agreement for common duties upon the leading American imports. "This movement for a common European tariff war in response to the election of Mr. McKinley," the Zeitung says, "is not a new suggestion, as the same cry was heard during the first outburst against the McKinley tariff, when that law went into operation in the United States, but the movement was seen to be impracticable."

Pursuing the subject, the paper says: "If it is impossible to achieve joint European action, Germany must proceed upon independent lines, first creating a high maximum tariff, and then giving notice of a cessation of the most favored nation system as soon as the United States Government raises its tariff." The Zeitung reasons that this would have the effect to secure the success of negotiations for a treaty based upon the new German maximum tariff.

The Hamburger Nachrchten relies upon Mr. McKinley favoring bimetallism in principle, and believes that he will do his utmost to obtain an international monetary agreement.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, a semi-official journal, says that, although it is not in expectation that there will be any ultimate benefit to the commercial relations between Europe and the United States as a result of the Presidential election, it is convinced that the bimetallic movement will rather revive than subside under the Administration of President McKinley.

The Socialists differ greatly in their comments upon the defeat of Bryan, and their estimates of the results of the election of McKinley. Herr William Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, in a communication to The Vorwaerts, argues that there would have been a convulsion of trade if Bryan had been elected, which would have worked serious injury to the working people. Mr. Bryan, Herr Liebknecht says, is not a scientific Socialist, but is rather an agitator.

Ex-Court Chaplain Stoecker, in his Christian Socialist organ, the Volk, takes an opposite view, holding that Bryan is a leader of social reforms based upon Christian principles.

FARM PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

Great Increases Noted in Imports of Butter and Apples.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The returns of the imports of American butter into Germany show that the importation continues to increase. In 1893 the quantity of American butter brought to Germany was only 21,500 kilograms. In 1894 the aggregate was 298,000 kilograms; in 1895, 375,000 kilograms were imported, and for the first eight months of 1896 the importation reached 298,000 kilograms.

The great increase in the importation of American apples into Germany has led the Agrarian newspapers to agitate in favor of the Government taking measures to prohibit further imports. The newspapers allege that sources of disease have been discovered in recent importations of the fruit.

Apropos of the attempts of the Agrarians to restrict American imports generally, the North German Gazette says that the American newspapers are badly informed when they assert that the German Government contemplates placing further restrictions upon the importation of American products. The statement that the inspection here of all imported tinned meats has been ordered, or is about to be ordered, the Zeitung says, is also erroneous.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE NOTES.

Prize Offered for an Original Musical Composition.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 8.—The Trustees of Dartmouth College, through the generosity of Henry M. Balser, offer a prize of $100 for the best original music for the college song "Men of Dartmouth," by Richard Hovey. Copies can be gotten from C. P. Chase.

The class of '56 has given to the college a portrait of B. F. Prescott, painted by Mr. E. Nyatt Kimball of Concord, N. H. Gov. Prescott was a graduate of the college in the class of '56, and was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1878 until his death in 1895.

It was to Gov. Prescott that the college was very largely indebted for the portraits which have been added to the gallery during the past fifteen years.

NOTES FROM THE VATICAN.

Professors of the Catholic University to be Removed.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The nomination of the Rev. C. F. Thomas as Bishop of Wilmington, Del., will be published at the next Consistory.

It is stated in Vatican circles that the forced retirement of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington will be followed by the removal of several of the professors at that institution. There is much intrigue regarding the successor of Bishop Keane. It has not yet been decided who will be appointed to the rectorship.

WAS THE EMPEROR IN PARIS?

A Story that He Went to See the Czar During His Visit.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Gaulois publishes an extraordinary story that the French Government has been semi-officially apprised that Emperor William came to Paris incognito during the visit of the Czar.

The Czar, The Gaulois adds, saw him at Versailles, and several officers knew he was present at Chalons at the time of the military manoeuvres there. He attended the gala performance given at the Opera in honor of the Czar, and arrangements were taken to prevent an unfavorable scene if he were recognized.

The story finds few believers.

A Veteran Scenic Artist Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Russell Smith, the veteran scenic artist, died to-day at his home, near this city. Although his death was somewhat sudden, there have not been lacking promonitions of his failing powers.

Russell Smith was born in Scotland in 1812, but was brought to this country in 1819 by his parents. Mr. Smith was known among all theatrical people, and painted scenery and drop curtains for the leading theatres of the country.

Death of Miss Katherine Monroe.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 8.—Miss Katherine Monroe, aged seventy-six years, is dead. She was the sister of Judge Thomas Monroe, and perhaps the last relative of President James Monroe. Her father served in the war of 1812. The family lost valuable lands in Virginia during the war, and then came West. The homestead here became the Dubuque Home for the Friendless several years ago, but also remained Miss Monroe's home until her death.

WOUNDED AN AMERICAN

ANOTHER OUTRAGE PERPETRATED BY SPANISH TROOPS.

Frederick L. Graycraft of Indiana Slashed by a Spaniard's Sword—The Case Sent to Washington.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 8.—Passengers who arrived last night from Havana bring the intelligence of another outrage committed on an American citizen. Although the details are incomplete, the facts are positive, since the victim has filed a protest before Vice Consul Springer, and the case has been sent to Washington for instructions.

Near the town of San Jose de Las Lajas, this province, a Spanish force patrolling the country surprised three rebels who tried to sneak into town. The Spaniards gave chase and the rebels fled. In order to discover the hiding place of the fugitives, the Spanish force was divided into squads of fifty men, and they were sent in different directions. One of these parties went to the estate owned by a Cuban, where Frederick L. Graycraft, a native of Indiana, and only two years in Cuba, was manager. They entered the residence, destroyed the furniture, and ransacked the premises. The women present were insulted in the most outrageous manner.

Graycraft protested that he was an American, and showed papers. This, it seems, incensed the officer in command, who drew a sword and commenced slashing at Graycraft. He managed to avert death, but was wounded in the back, receiving a fearful gash that carried away part of the flesh. His forearm was also cut to the bone. The other officer interfering saved his life. Graycraft was forced to deliver about $160 in his possession.

Meantime Graycraft heard great outcries outside, and went later and found that "pacificos" had been killed. There was not one insurgent among them all. All this was reported last week as a great Spanish victory.

Letters received from Puerto Principe give further details of the capture of the town of Guaimaro by Calixto Garcia. The whole garrison—160 men—surrendered, and are still prisoners, although Garcia sent word to Castellanos that he would deliver them. Garcia is also attending the officers' and soldiers' wounds. It is rumored that Weyler has issued secret orders to military commanders in sugar districts, prohibiting grinding, except on Spanish properties. Orders have also been issued to seize foreigners residing on sugar estates, to kill cattle, and destroy implements, and to simulate a fight in order to scare the farmers and the laborers.

Passengers by the steamer Olivette also report that numerous insurgents from the command of Gen. Gomez have entered the Province of Matanzas during the past few days, and have caused Gen. Weyler to dispatch 6,000 of his troops stationed in Pinar del Rio district into Matanzas. Considerable excitement exists in Havana, and also in Matanzas, an attack on the latter place being feared.

CUBAN PARTIES UNITED.

The Three of Them Combined for National Defense.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The steamer Julia arrived here to-day from Nuevitas, but brought no news of importance from the Province of Puerto Principe.

A meeting of representatives of the three leading political parties was held here to-day for the purpose of considering the advisability of consolidating for the better support of the Government. After long discussion it was decided that the three parties—Conservatives, Reformists, and Autonomists—should amalgamate and form one party, to be styled the Committee of National Defense. The executive of the new party will be composed of three delegates from each of the old parties. The Conservatives will be represented by the Marquis de Apezteguia, the Marquis of Pinar del Rio, and Marquis Quesada; the Reformists by Señors Rabell, Alvarez, and Rivero, and the Autonomists by Señors Galvez, Montoro, and Cueto.

French Claims Against Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The French Government has communicated to the Government here a list of claims made by French citizens for losses incurred through the rebellion in Cuba. The Spanish Government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the claims. The relations between Spain and France are good.

TRIED TO POISON A FAMILY.

Four Taken Ill After Eating Their Usual Supper.

DANVERS, Mass., Nov. 8.—There was a mysterious poisoning affair here Friday night. Albert F. Learoyd is a market gardener, and lives a short distance from the asylum, on the main road from Salem, beyond Beaver Brook Station. He employs a number of men on his farm besides help in the house. They all eat at the same table.

Friday night they had the usual supper, and soon after eating it Mr. Learoyd, the house girl, and two hired men were taken sick. They all vomited, and, with the exception of the girl, were for some hours great sufferers from severe burning pains. A physician applied the usual remedies, and after some time most of them were relieved. Mr. Learoyd was the greatest sufferer. His condition for some hours was critical. Last evening, however, he was apparently out of danger.

Investigation revealed the fact that there were evidences of what appeared to be rat poison around the house, particularly in the kitchen and pantry. A mustache cup from which Mr. Learoyd usually drank his morning cup of coffee was found with a lump of paste tucked under the mustache protector. The paste had been mixed with water or tea and then stuck under the lip of the cup.

It is stated that Mr. Learoyd and one of his workmen had had some trouble recently, but just what the nature of it was could not be learned. It is said that the Learoyd family heard some one prowling around the house Thursday night soon after the man who brings the milk had gone, and there is a suspicion that whoever this was, he was the party who distributed the poison.

Killed by an Accidental Shot.

NORTH ANSON, Me., Nov. 8.—Herman Hoops of 127 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was accidentally shot by carelessly resting his arm over the muzzle of a shotgun, while riding in a buckboard, near Joe Viles's camp, on Dead River, twelve miles from Samuel Parson's. Dr. Ewing of this place was summoned, and arrived at Lege House about the same time as the wounded man. The latter's arm was immediately amputated. On account of the loss of blood and the inability to procure medical aid in season, Mr. Hoops died about two hours after the operation. He leaves a wife and two children.

Knights of Labor Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The twentieth general assembly of the Knights of Labor of Canada and the United States will begin its session in this city Tuesday morning. All of the officers and most of the delegates are already here. The canvassing for offices is already going on in the hotel-corridors. It is said that Master Workman Sovereign is not in the field for a second term.

THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Mr. Damrosch's Orchestra and Four Soloists at Carnegie Hall.

Four soloists to six orchestral numbers is rather excessive even for a Sunday concert which is not an opera concert. Fortunately Mr. Damrosch does not allow any of his soloists encores. But for this relief, the concert instead of being over in two hours would have lasted till toward midnight, for the audience showed the spirit of promiscuous hospitality usual to Sunday night concerts.

To take the soloists in the order of their appearance, Master Harry Graboff, a boy of about the same age as Josef Hofmann and Otto Hegner at the times of their respective first appearances, has a nice touch, phrases with taste and expression, and has ample facility for the demands of the Hummel concerts.

The defect of his performance was lack of power, as might have been expected, and a metronomic hardness, which was also to be expected. The abundant applause which greeted him was a tribute rather to his youthfulness than to his performance, though the performance was not discreditable. Mme. Torriani, whose first appearance this was since her return from studying in Europe, substituted for the number on the programme an aria from Bizet's "Pearl Fishers." She sang it with propriety and discretion, if not so as to arouse enthusiasm, exhibiting a sympathetic and cultivated voice. Mrs. Wyman's selection, called a song, is really a dramatic aria, and she gave it with much dramatic force. Mr. Van Oordt, the Dutch violinist, played a movement of a Vieuxtemps concerto with abundant execution, and a nice cantabile, though without any notable breadth or power.

The orchestral selections were upon the whole more admirable than the solos. The Bizet suite was noteworthy for a very pretty performance of the flute solo in the minuet. All the orchestral work was well done, and it was particularly pleasant to hear again the lovely adagio of the Beethoven septet.

The Mapleson Troupe at the Academy of Music.

The concert at the Academy of Music last evening was marked by the appearance of several new singers. Signor Alberti, who sang "The Toreador," from "Carmen," has a powerful voice, which he uses effectively in spite of his lack of finish. Mlle. Nilde Ponzano, who made her debut last night in the aria from "Samson and Dalila," has a strong, rich voice, but her breath sometimes fails her at most inopportune moments. She was also very nervous, so that last night's performance was not a fair test of her capacity. Mlle. Albini, who did not sing the song on the programme, appeared to more advantage than at any previous performance, her voice exhibiting more volume and ring than she has hitherto shown. Signor Betti also made a more favorable impression, and is plainly much more in his element in concert than in opera. Mme. Parsi did not appear, but Mlle. Ponzano took her place, taking the romanza from "Mignon," which Mme. Parsi was to have sung, and the flowers which she was to have received. Mr. Nahan Franko played the violin solo in Saint-Saëns's "Deluge" so as to win and deserve hearty applause. Mlle. Toninguet, another débutante, chose last evening "Roberto O tu che adoro," which she sang in a very large, but unattractive voice, and her execution is defective. Romili's "Bridal March," which concluded the concert, and was conducted oy the composer, is a rather pleasant, but not important composition.

CHICAGO'S NEW THEATRE.

Manager A. M. Palmer Will Open the Great Northern To-night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—After to-day Chicago will have a new theatre. It is the Great Northern, which has been building for so many months, and it is to be called Palmer's Great Northern Theatre, as the management passes to A. M. Palmer of New-York City. It has been erected by the company owning the Great Northern Hotel, which adjoins the theatre, and has W. S. Eden as President.

The theatre is on Jackson Street, between State and Dearborn Streets, and is as nearly perfect as the architects could devise. The auditorium is almost square, and on the first floor there is no parquet circle. It is all parquet. The price will be uniform on that floor, and the chairs are similar to those in use in the Knickerbocker Theatre in New-York. They will also be found in the balcony of the new house. There will be one entrance on Jackson Street and another on Quincy Street for those who come in carriages, and two opening into the hotel.

The stage is wider than ordinary, and the front will be straight. It is claimed that each of the 1,500 seats of the house commands a full view of the stage. The boxes are arranged in three tiers, the upper ones being large. Cream and gold are the prevailing tints of the color scheme. There are, of course, retiring and smoking rooms, and a commodious foyer.

The house opens to-morrow night with Mr. Palmer's company in "Heartsease," Henry Miller, Katherine Grey, Virginia Harned, Blanche Walsh, Charles Bowser, and others being in the cast.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF ARSON.

She and Her Companion Break Down and Confess.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Miss Hattie Frazier, a florist, and Blair K. Evans, a painter, who claims Cincinnati as his home, were arersted this afternoon, charged with arson, and, after systematic questioning, both broke down and confessed.

Last night a fire which threatened to destroy the building owned by ex-Congressman George L. Converse, on East State Street, was discovered. The firemen made an investigation into the situation, which disclosed the fact that combustibles saturated with turpentine were distributed at various points inside the building. The case was given to the detectives, who arrested Mis Frazier and Evans. The latter did the work, the motive of which was to recover $1,800 insurance carried by the woman on about $2,500 worth of goods.

Birnbaum—Fischlowitz.

Miss Bertha Fischlowitz, the daughter of I. Fischlowitz, a retired merchant, of 1,708 Lexington Avenue, was married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Charles Birnbaum of Union Hill, N. J. The ceremony was performed in Vienna Hall, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Zinsler, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cahn and the Rev. Dr. Wise. A supper and dance followed. The bride wore a gown of white moiré silk, trimmed with orange blossoms and duchesse lace. Miss A. Fischlowitz, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and Herman Hersch acted as best man. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fischlowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. S. Strauss, the Misses Strauss, the Misses Silberberg, Miss Liebeskind, Mr. and Mrs. Wundohel, Mr. and Mrs. Roehinger, Mr. and Mrs. Plonsky, Mr. A. Kahn, Dr. W. A. Rodgers and wife, Dr. Douglas and wife, and Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Fischlowitz. The wedding trip will extend through the West to the Pacific slope.

Blew Up a Monument.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Some miscreants at present unknown committed an apparently purposeless piece of vandalism in Northwood Cemetery early this morning. By a charge of dynamite a monument fifty-five high from base to top was badly wrecked. It was very dark at the time the outrage was committed, and the perpetrators made good their escape. The monument was erected by Capt. James B. O'Neill, a lawyer, at a cost of $22,000, and stands over the spot that is to be the grave of himself and his wife. Capt. O'Neill has no enemies that he knows of, and is at a loss to account for any person committing such a wanton act.

A BOOM TO WORKINGMEN

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION FELT IN ALL THE TRADES.

Work Resumed in Shops, Factories, Mines, and All Sorts of Concerns That Give Employment to Labor.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 8.—The two rolling mills here, beginning to-morrow, will give employment to 400 more men than have been employed in the past six months.

The Standard Wheel Company, which has the larger share of the output of the Wheel Trust, yesterday bought $100,000 worth of malleable iron, which is three times as much as used during the past year, and more is to be bought.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 8.—The Chesapeake Nail Works will resume operations to-morrow morning after a suspension of several months. Over 300 men will secure employment.

The Central Iron Works will also go on full turn and time, with plenty of orders ahead.

Other industrial plants of the city are feeling the effects of better times.

FRANKFORT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The West Shore Railroad shops at Frankfort, employing 800 men, will start running on full time to-morrow.

The Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company has resumed work at the mines at Lyon Mountain, which were closed a long time.

Surveys are being made for an extension of the Bombay Railroad to Hogansburgh, in this county, and for St. Lawrence River connections.

STARTS WHEELS IN THE EAST.

Reports of Resumptions in New-York and New-England.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Lawrence Webster & Co., whose looms have been operated at less than their full capacity for a considerable time, will begin working at full force to-morrow to fill large orders previously received contingent on McKinley's election. A single order so conditioned comprises 5,000 pairs of "pants."

WORK IN THE WEST BEGINS.

Plants in Ohio Resume Operations with Increased Forces.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The Worcester Cycle Company, after three months' idleness, will resume work to-morrow on full time. About fifty hands will be employed at first, but the number will be increased gradually to 250. Besides wheels, the company will manufacture electric lamps.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Interviews with manufacturers show that nearly fifty concerns are preparing to start factories with a full force on full time within ten days.

SHELBY, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The Shelby Steel Tube Works, which has employed only 300 men all Summer, has hired 100 more since election. The Shelby Cycle Works is increasing its force.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will start its big plant at Pueblo, Monday, with 1,000 men. Contracts for the construction of the Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, and Cripple Creek Railway, twenty-two miles, were signed yesterday.

Good Outlook in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Trenton manufacturers say that since election orders for goods have been coming in fast, and that there is every indication of a lively Fall and Winter business.

Half a dozen large potteries that have been closed will reopen in a few days, and in as many more that have been operating half time the working forces have been doubled.

The Eastern Rubber Company has received a large order for bicycle tires.

The force of V. Henry Rothschild & Co.'s shirt factory will be increased from 170 to 400 shortly.

The tile and brick manufacturers report brisk demands, and the iron and woolen mills are preparing for heavier business.

The city authorities, now that money is easier and bonds can be disposed of advantageously, have planned a half-million dollar reservoir, the construction of which is to begin at once, and the Board of Education will construct a $250,000 high school.

Rolling Mills Open.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 8.—Besides the Birmingham Rolling Mill, which has resumed operations with 1,200 employes, and the Gate City Rolling Mill, which will put 800 men to work on Monday, arrangements have been made to start the Bessemer Rolling Mill, which has been idle for a long time.

The Howard Harrison Iron Pipe Works, at Bessemer, the largest in the South, have put a full force of men at work, and the Alabama Pipe Works, at the same place, have received orders sufficient to put on a full force for some time.

Iron has advanced $1 a ton over the panic prices of last Summer, and is within 50 cents of the point where the miners who are paid on that basis will get an advance of 2½ cents a ton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. E. Putnam, dry goods, &c. 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; Miss A. E. Joner, underwear, 120 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Eckman & Vetsberg, Savannah, Ga.; J. A. Askew, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods, 34 Thomas Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Field, Mahler & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Costello, notions and fancy goods; A. Brann, linens and blankets; Broadway Central Hotel.

—The Fourqurean-Price Company, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, dry goods, fancy goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; S. Henderson, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Katz, S. & J., Company, New-Orleans, La.; A. Katz, white goods, 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, cloths and carpets, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry, 56 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; J. M. Webster, furnishing goods; J. G. Radcliffe, dress goods and silks; A. K. Miller, dry goods, &c., 56 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Shot and Killed a Burglar.

PARKESBURG, Penn., Nov. 8.—A burglar early this morning entered the house of a farmer named Hooper, living near here. Mr. Hooper was aroused, and, arming himself with a gun, proceeded to search the house. He discovered the burglar in the dining room and fired a shot into his body, killing him instantly. The burglar proved to be a colored man named Johnson, recently in the farmer's employ, but who had been discharged for bad conduct.

CANADIAN VIEW OF ELECTION.

Belief that Chances for Reciprocity Have Been Increased.

The Canadian Cabinet Ministers who came here quietly about ten days ago to watch the Presidential election, left for Ottawa last night. They are William S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; William Patterson, Minister of Customs, and Andrew J. Blair, Minister of Railways. When seen at the Hotel Waldorf last evening by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Fielding, speaking for the party, said that as they had needed a holiday and were much interested in the outcome of the Presidential election they decided to come here and study the system on which it was conducted.

They left for home, apparently well pleased with the result. They do not seem to share the opinion expressed by a large part of the Canadian press that Major McKinley will be unduly hostile to them on the reciprocity, fisheries, bonding regulations, quarantine, and other questions at issue between this country and Canada. In fact, they think that an amicable settlement of some of these questions will be made more probable by the result of the election than they have been at any time during the past four years. Nor do they consider that Major McKinley's ideas on protection will militate against Canada's chances of obtaining a reciprocity treaty. "The Canadian Government will make overtures looking to this end," said Mr. Fielding, "and we will, unlike our predecessors in office, be in earnest about it. We will send representatives to Washington at as early a date as expedient after Major McKinley's inauguration to ascertain whether negotiations can be opened on the subject of reciprocity. One of the first items to be discussed will be the quarantine regulations. The feeling exists that there is no further need for the ninety days' quarantine against cattle."

"What do you think of the way in which an election is conducted here?" Mr. Fielding was asked.

"I spent nearly the whole of election day looking into your election system while it was in active operation and was agreeably surprised. Your ballot system is vastly superior to what I had been led to believe, but there is still, I think, room for considerable improvement in it. You seem, however, to be getting very near to the Canadian system, under which absolute secrecy is secured. Perhaps, though, the Canadian system in its entirety would hardly suit a country in which there are so many candidates to be voted for at every election as in New-York."

Mr. Fielding, who is an old newspaper man, expressed great admiration at the complete and speedy manner in which the New-York newspapers presented the election returns.

HAY TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

Eighth Court-Martial of the Revenue Cutter Lieutenant.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 8.—A court-martial is to be convened here in a few days to try Lieut. H. W. Hay of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. The charges are drunkenness, cruelty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The members comprising the court are Capt. McGuire, Capt. Stottard, Capt. Moore, and Lieut. Peckard.

Lieut. Hay was tried about a year ago on similar charges, and acquitted. Although a woung man, he has been court-martialed seven times within the past four years, on some very grave charges, but has been acquitted in every instance.

Lieut. Hank has been detached from the revenue steamer McLane and ordered to duty on the Northern station. Lieut. Reynolds is to relieve Lieut. Hank on the McLane.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

—Albert Chevalier of London is at the Normandie.

—Capt. Boyes of the British Navy is at the Clarendon.

—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle.

—Paul Andrews and Edwin Howland of Boston are at the Cambridge.

—Edward P. Howe and Louis McHenry Howe of Saratoga are at the Savoy.

—Thomas H. Wickes of Chicago and Isaac McConihe of Troy are at the Manhattan.

—Judge P. B. Stanbery of Ohio and Hiram Tompkins of Saratoga are at the Everett.

—E. J. Walker of Atlanta and Herbert Lewis of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—Judge Hugh Reilly of Albany and ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse are at the Hoffman.

B. J. Curtice of Boston, James Boyer of St. Louis, and W. R. Thomas of Chicago are at the Astor.

—S. W. Tripp of Baltimore, W. H. Findley of Cleveland, and G. B. Mann of Boston are at the Metropole.

—William Purcell of Rochester and George R. Wendling of Washington, D. C., are at the Murray Hill.

—Sir E. H. Hudson of Ireland and George E. Matthews and John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—Lewis Seasongood of Cincinnati, Leo Mandel of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun are at the Plaza.

—Henry C. Boyd of San Francisco, A. H. Scott of Detroit, and George D. Adams of Cleveland are at the Gilsey.

—W. B. Fort of Boston, Samuel Fellows of Chicago, and Alexander Johnston of St. Louis are at the Grand Union.

—Harris Parker and W. W. Walker of Hartford, S. G. Studley of Chicago, and A. L. Aldred of Utica are at the Park Avenue.

—F. F. Wyckoff of Ithaca, Augustus M. Hopper of Boston, and W. C. Rinearson and E. H. Murdock of Cincinnati are at the Imperial.

—R. C. Shoemaker of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. R. Straub of Scranton, Penn.; T. G. Ratcliffe of St. Louis, and D. H. Rupp of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Westminster.

—Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mme. Melba, and John W. Doane, John B. Sherman, H. H. Porter, James H. Ashby, and George S. Isham of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Lewis Baker, United States Minister to Nicaragua; Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and Charles A. Sinclair and William T. Hart of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator James McMillan of Michigan, Charles H. Aldrich, Charles L. Hutchinson, and W. L. Brown of Chicago and N. Monsarrat, Vice President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, are at the Holland.

McKinley's Canton Guard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Troop A, one of the finest-equipped military organizations in the country, with headquarters at Cleveland and attached to the Ohio National Guard, has tendered its services as escort to President-elect McKinley March 4.

The Cleveland troop escorted President-elect Garfield to Washington in March, 1881, and President Harrison to New-York City on the occasion of the Centennial anniversary of the ordinance of 1787. It also accompanied Gov. McKinley to Chattanooga last year when the Ohio monuments were dedicated. The troop was accorded the post of honor in the Garfield inaugural parade. Adjt. Gen. Atline will accept the proffer.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—The barn and carriage house of Albert Wadeley, in Raritan Township, were burned last night. It is believed that two tramps lost their lives in the fire.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Alfred Holland, a young man of this city, went to Bristol, Penn., last evening to attend a parade in honor of the recent Republican victory. On his way back he walked off the ferry slip and was drowned. His body was recovered.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 8.—J. Quincy Edwards committed suicide this afternoon by taking strychnine. He was suffering from melancholia, resulting from the death of an only daughter three weeks ago. He was about fifty years of age. He at one time was a theatrical manager.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8.—The exercises attending the dedication of the new Clinton Avenue Baptist Church were begun this morning with services of an interesting character, and will continue until Friday evening, when they will be brought to a close by an address by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Bitting of New-York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Association of Agricultural Chemists at a late hour yesterday elected officers as follows: President—William Frear, Pennsylvania; Vice President—A. L. Winton, Connecticut; Secretary—H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.; Executive Committee—B. W. Kilgore of North Carolina and Arthur Goss of New-Mexico.

SIX SAILORS DROWNED

THE WAUKESHA WRECKED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Her Loss the Result of Her Captain's Alleged Drunkenness.—All but One of Her Crew Dead.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 8.—The schooner Waukesha was wrecked off this port early this morning, and six lives were lost. But one man of a crew of seven, commanded by a drunken Captain, reached shore. Two bodies have been recovered.

At break of day the lookout man at the life-saving station here thought he saw something move on a dark object which bobbed with the swell of the sea, the float lying about half

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896, the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, will, upon presentation to it of the certificates of deposit above mentioned, deliver to the holders thereof in exchange therefor the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and the Stock Trust Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, representing, respectively, Preferred and Common Stock of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company to which such holders may be, respectively, entitled under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization, dated September 6, 1895, and amended February 5, 1896.

Holders of certificates of deposit who may be entitled to receive bonds in amounts less than $1,000, or to receive certificates representing preferred or common stock in amounts less than one share, may at their election either receive scrip representing such fractional amounts of bonds or certificates, or buy or sell fractional amounts of bonds or certificates sufficient to entitle them to a $1,000 bond or to a certificate representing a full share of stock at prices which will be fixed from time to time by the General Reorganization Committee, the New-York Security and Trust Company acting as the agent of the Committee for the purpose of making such sales or purchases.

Arrangements have been made with The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, whereby the New-York Security and Trust Company will, at the time of delivery of the new consolidated mortgage bonds, also, on presentation, pay the coupon due thereon on December 1, 1896.

For the purpose of determination of the securities to which the holders of certificates of deposit may be entitled and of preparation of such securities, it will be necessary that a few days elapse between the deposit of the certificates of deposit with the New-York Security and Trust Company and the delivery of the new securities, and said Trust Company will therefore issue temporary receipts for the certificates of deposit to be ultimately exchanged for the new securities.

Dated New-York, November 9, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman.

W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
15 Wall St., New-York City.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
V. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

Consolidated Ice Preferred Stock a Specialty.
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Is Wall Street awake?

Do the investors of the country realize and appreciate the tonic changes that have come over National conditions?

See the record shown herewith in a list of advanced market values beyond every precedent known in years—net changes since election day:

***

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	5⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	4½	Manhattan	6¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Met. Traction	8½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4¼	Mex. Central	1⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	6½	Minn. & St. L.	2⅜
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Am. Tobacco	3⅜	Minn. Iron	5
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	3⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Mo., K. & Texas	1⅝
Bay State Gas	3¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3¼
Brook. Union Gas	5⅝	Nat. Lead	3⅝
Canad Southern	3¼	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	4
Chicago Gas	6¼	N. J. Central	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest.	2½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	7⅜	N.Y.,C. & St.L.	2d pf. 3¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	4½	N. Y., Sus. & West.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	5⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	4⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	4	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	8¼	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	6¼	N. P. pf., all in pd.	2¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	8¼	Pacific Mail	3⅜
Del. & Hudson	3	P. & R., all in. pd.	4½
Del., Lack. & W.	2½	P., C., S. & St. L.	2⅜
Den. & R. G.	1⅝	Pullman Car	6
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅜	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Des. M. & Ft. D.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	2¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4⅜	Southern Ry.	2
Erie	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	3⅝
Erie 1st pf.	5⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	7⅜
Erie 2d pf.	2⅜	Texas Pacific	1
Eric Tel. & Tel.	4	Union Pac. t.	3¼
Gen. Electric	5¼	U. P., Den. & G.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	3	U. S. Cordage pf.	1¾
Ill. Central	4¼	U. S. Cordage gtd.	3½
Ill. Steel Co.	8¼	U. S. Leather	1¼
Iowa Central	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	4
Iowa Central pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber	4¼
Laclede Gas	4¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	9⅞
L. E. & West.	1¼	Wabash	1
L. E. & West. pf.	6¼	Wabash pf.	2¼
Lake Shore	2	West. Union	2⅞
Long Island	2¼	Wheel. & L. E.	1¼
		Wheel. & L. E. pf.	3

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BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	7	Met. Elevated 1st	2
Ann Arbor 1st	2¼	Minn. & St. L. 1st	1
At., Cal. & Pac. 1st	1	Mobile & Ohio gen.	3⅜
A., T. & S. F. 4s	3⅜	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	2½
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	N. Y. Cen. deb. 5s	1⅜
B'way & 7th Av. con.	2½	N. Y. Central 1st c.	2½
Brook. W. & W. 5s	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1¼
Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	N. Y., O. & W. ref 4s	5
B., C. R. & N. Ctfs.	5	Nor. Pac. 1st c.	1
Can. South. 1st	1½	Nor. Pac. 2d c. tr.	4⅜
Central of N. J. gen.	3	Nor. Pac. 3d c. tr.	7
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	4	Nor. Pacific con.	4½
Ches. & Ohio con.	1¼	Nor. Pac. term. 1st	1⅝
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A.	3	N. P. col. tr. notes.	4½
A. 1st con.	3	Ohio South. 1st	3
Chic. & E. Ill. gen.	5⅝	Oregon Imp. con.	2¼
Chic. & N. P. 1st tr.	4½	Or., S. L. 6s tr.	3
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	3	Or. S. L. & U. N. con. tr.	3¼
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	3½	Peoria & East. 1st	2
C., B. & Q. 7s	2¼	P. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	2
Chic. Gas L. & C. 1st	2⅜	P. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc. all in. pd.	5¼
Clev. & Canton 1st	3	P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc. all in. pd.	3¼
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	3½	P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc., all in. pd.	4
Col., H. & T. 1st	6	P. & Rdg. gen. tr.	4⅜
Con. Gas, Chic. 5s	3	Rio G. West. 1st	4½
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	4	Rock Island 5s	4
Denver & R. G. 4s	4¾	St. L. Southwest 1st	5½
Detroit, M. & M. 1s	2	St. P. & N. P. 6s	3¼
E. Tenn. of V. & G. 5s	4½	St. P. & Omaha con.	3¼
Erie prior lien	5½	St. P. 1st C. P. & W. 5s	2
Erie general lien	5⅝	St. P. & Omaha con.	3¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st tr.	6½	St. P. 1st C. P. & W. 5s	1¾
Gen. El. deb. 5s	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s	3
Iowa Central 1st	3½	Southern Railway 5s	5⅝
Iron Mt. gen.	1¾	Texas Pacific 1st	2¼
Kan. Pac. con. tr.	5½	Texas Pacific 2d	3¼
Kansas & Texas 1st	3½	Tol. & Ohio c. 1st	1½
Kansas & Texas 2d	4	Union Elevated 1st	7¼
Kansas & T. of T. 5s	3	U. P., D. & G. 5s	6
Lex. Ave. & Pav. Fy. 1st	3	U. S. Cordage 1st tr.	4½
Laclede Gas 1st	1½	Wabash 2d	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	6	West Shore 4s	2
L., N. A. & C. con.	4¼	Wis. Central 1st tr.	3½
Mex. Int. 1st	1½	West. Nor. Car 6s	3½
Manhattan 4s	2		

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Significance is in this showing beyond any need for elaboration.

They who are most enthusiastic over our improved business outlook must be amply satisfied with this prompt response from the financial world.

Virtually every share and bond on the whole Stock Exchange list is buoyant. Many have gone up largely. Here are approximately a hundred stocks and a hundred bonds that have risen, not one of them fractionally, but a great majority many per cent. apiece.

***

But there are critics who insist that this showing is not encouraging. They aver that Wall Street has started in on a reckless boom. They apprehend grave consequences. Conservatism must not be ignored—so they touchingly phrase their bearishness. These skeptics are the same who a month ago—and even up to less than a week ago—were busily calculating the awful disturbances sure to follow Bryanism's success. They are the same who have forever a daily distress—Wall Street past masters in the art of professional woe.

***

So ardent are their wails, however, that just now they get something more than their usual allotment of attention. Among observers who judge superficially there is perhaps apprehension that the loud protests may have basis; and on this account much advice is heard from independent sources urging investors and traders to move slower.

Such counsels, abundant on the eve of election, were made to appear somewhat incongruous by a tabulated statement presented here some days ago showing that practically every active stock on the Exchange was when Mr. McKinley was elected, really lower than when Mr. McKinley was nominated—higher with campaign chances ahead than when every chance had been disposed of and inspiriting victory won.

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Now here is another little table of similar interest and similar importance. It takes a dozen conspicuous stocks—including leading representatives of every railway group in the country—and compares the latest prices quoted on the New-York Stock Exchange ("boom prices," if you choose) with prices that have obtained in every November since the time of the Baring panic half a dozen years ago.

***

Fractions omitted, here is the showing:

NOVEMBER PRICES FOR SIX YEARS.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
C., B. & Q.	102	104	84	76	87	83
Del. & Hud.	129	138	138	129	131	127
D., L. & W.	140	154	175	102	169	159
Louis. & Nash.	79	71	51	56	67	62
Mo. Pacific	61	62	27	30	32	25
N. Y. Central.	115	112	103	100	100	96
Northwestern.	117	116	109	104	107	105
Reading	39	58	23	18	14	*31
Rock Island.	85	84	71	65	77	74
St. Paul	76	81	66	64	76	79
Union Pacific.	42	41	20	14	11	12
West. Union.	83	99	91	90	91	88

*Includes $20 assessment.

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New conditions discounted?
New prosperity fully offset?
Present prices dangerously high?
Sane men can need no help to answer.

***

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Nov. 9.
Adams Express	152	148¼	151½
American Cotton Oil	17	15½	20½
American Cotton Oil pf.	61¾	56¾	68⅞
American Spirits Manufturing.	9¼	7	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	23	20	..
American Sugar Refineries	125	116	99⅜
American Sugar Refineries pf.	102½	102⅜	98½
American Tele. & Cable Co.	90	90	..
American Tobacco	84	77	87⅜
American Tobacco pf.	105	105	105
Ann Arbor	10½	10½	..
Ann Arbor pf.	25	22	..
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	18	14¾	16
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	27	23½	25½
Atlantic & Pacific	..	½	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	17¾	15¾	55
Bay State Gas	22½	15¾	20½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	27	21	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	95	89¼	..
Brunswick Company	1¼	⅞	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	55	55	..
Canada Southern	50½	47¼	53½
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	16⅛	19
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.	83⅜	76	83
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	40	40	47
Chicago Gas, t. r.	78¾	71⅜	65
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	80	74	73½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129	125	126½
Chicago & Northwestern.	105¼	102¼	105
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	74¼	67	73⅞
C., C., C. & St. Louis.	42¼	38¼	39½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23¼	19½	31½
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol.	17½	16¼	19
Consolidated Gas Co.	157½	149½	146¼
Delaware & Hudson	127	124	129
Delaware, Lacka. & Western.	160	157	165
Denver & Rio Grande	13¼	12¼	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46⅜	43½	44
Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	8¼	8	7
Edison Ill. Co. of New-York.	99⅜	99⅜	97
Erie	17⅜	15½	..
Erie 1st pf.	38⅜	33¼	..
Erie 2d pf.	22½	20	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64⅜	64	60
Evansville & Terre Haute.	33	31¼	26
Flint & Pere Marquette	16	14	..
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	40½	40¼	..
General Electric	34⅜	29¾	30½
Great Northern pf.	111½	111	..
Illinois Central	97	92	96½
Illinois Steel Co.	54⅜	46½	77
Iowa Central	9⅜	8½	10
Iowa Central pf.	33	32	32
Laclede Gas	28½	25	24
Lake Erie & Western.	20	18½	22
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72¼	69¼	74
Lake Shore	153	149	147⅝
Long Island	62	60	85
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	47¼	51½
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	1⅝	1	9⅜
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	3⅝	3	26½
Manhattan Con.	100	93	105¼
Metropolitan Traction	110½	106½	107
Mexican Central	9⅜	9½	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19¾	18½	22⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	75	75	84½
Minnesota Iron	66	60½	67
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	14	12	14
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅞	26	30¼
Missouri Pacific	25½	21¼	29⅜
Mobile & Ohio.	24½	21	20
Morris & Essex.	161½	161½	169¼
National Lead Company.	27⅞	24½	30½
National Lead Company pf.	90	88½	90¼
National Linseed Oil.	19	17	22⅞
New-Jersey Central	110	105	105⅜
New-York Central	98	95	99½
New-York, N. H. & Hartford.	180	180	..
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis.	13	12½	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	31	28⅞	..
N. Y., Susquehanna & W.	10⅞	9	10½
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	30	24⅜	32
Norfolk & Western, all in. pd.	11¼	11¼	..
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	18	17	..
North American	5⅜	5	5
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	16½	14⅜	..
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	25½	22½	..
Ontario & Western.	15⅞	14⅜	15¼
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	17⅜	17⅜	..
Oreg. Rail. & Nav., all in. pd.	24	20	..
Oreg. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	15½	15¼	..
Pacific Mail	26	21⅜	27
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	3¼	2½	5
Phil. & Read., all in. pd.	31⅝	27⅜	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	13¾	18
Pullman Palace Car Company.	160	158	164½
Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	5¼	4⅞	6¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11	9½	13¼
St. Paul & Omaha	44	42½	40½
Silver bullion certificates.	65¾	62½	68¼
Southern Pacific.	14¾	14	21
Southern Railway.	11	9	11½
Southern Railway pf.	30½	27¼	34⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	32½	25	32⅝
Texas Pacific.	9½	8½	8⅞
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8	8	..
Union Pacific, t. r.	12½	9¼	9½
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	4¼	3	4¼
United States Cordage.	6	4⅞	7½
United States Cordage pf.	10½	9½	13½
United States Cordage gtd.	22	19½	27⅜
United States Express.	45	45	..
United States Leather.	11	9¾	11⅞
United States Leather pf.	66¾	62¾	67⅞
United States Rubber.	24⅝	20	35
United States Rubber pf.	79⅜	70½	72
Wabash	7⅞	7	7½
Wabash pf.	19	16¼	18½
Western Union Telegraph.	88	85	89¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8½	6½	13½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35	29¼	41½
Wisconsin Central.	3¾	3	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easier, with rates at 4@96 per cent., with the average of loans about 5 per cent.

Time money was offered at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 6 per cent. for choice indorsements and 6½@7 for other grades.

The Bank of England lost £374,866 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 53.09, became 51.97. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 8,300,000f in gold and 1,300,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange was irregular until late in the week, when a firmer tendency prevailed. Posted rates, $4.82 for 60 days and 4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.10c discount. Boston—16 2-3@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1.16c discount; selling, par.

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Among Wall Street men at the Windsor Hotel yesterday it was generally believed that, during the coming week money market ease would go even further than anticipated by the Street. Little or no attention was paid to the assurances of those bank officials who are profuse with opinions that the decline in rates will not extend further. As one broker put it:

"Of course you can understand the banks. They don't want to see low rates, and they are not to be blamed for expecting a firm market. But one only needs to watch the independence of borrowers in the loan crowd on the Stock Exchange floor to understand the money situation."

DONE PLAYING FOOL.

The news that Railroad Commissioner Reagan of Texas is dangerously sick, at the point of death, induces recollections of live times in anti-railway agitation in the West and Southwest.

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What has been done against the Atchison property in Kansas during the last few days is but a wearisome echo of confiscation games, whose most shamefaced impositions were in Commissioner Reagan's Lone Star State.

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The Texas movement was crude, but it set a pace that was quickly followed in other granger communities. The statesman named Hogg, who became Governor on a blatant declaration of grab-game principles, was the chief developer of the anti-property campaign. Texas, under his leadership, attempted little above the level of a mob motion. All progress was suppressed. Enterprise was not checked merely, but Texas fairly slid back toward Middle Age conditions.

***

It was Hogg and his clique of business stupefiers that rounded out what Kansas, under the title of "an Alien Land act," is now hippodroming for the embarrassment of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. Kansas activity with it is interesting in the light of Texas experience. Texas soon got enough of its own sandbagging. Capital avoiding Texas territory brought a quiet revolution, till now the indomitable Hogg, giving up crusades against railroads and investors, has dwindled into the obscurity of an attorney for the very corporations against whom his exalted soul used so ferociously to catapult itself.

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Among Texas business men to-day there develops a spirit decidedly liberal. Capital is sought—more than welcomed. This better condition began to date from the time of the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. The influence of New-York men of affairs in that reorganization exerted conservative effects—men of impressive personality like Simon Sterne, the Messrs. Rockefeller, and the late H. K. Enos.

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"And to-day in Texas," to quote a Texas authority, "we are doing everything possible to overcome prejudices excited by the narrow agitation of formerly influential politicians. From this time on, Texas will go to the other extreme. We are in now for building up plans. Northern and foreign capital will not lack protection. It will find profitable employment with us and will be safeguarded in every possible way. The old demagogism is out of fashion. Texas is on the eve of prosperity beyond aught that the most enthusiastic citizens ever anticipated, and there is appreciation of the fact that our strides forward are largely dependent upon giving capital fair play."

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This same authority adds: "Our railroads have prospects beyond anything in the past. Missouri, Kansas and Texas will be a dividend payer within eighteen months. That sounds enthusiastic, does it? Well, Missouri, Kansas and Texas is not located. When improvement comes with us it comes in a gallop. Texas Pacific is another sure winner. It is in the best physical condition in its history. Dividends are coming there, too. Yes, indeed; great times are ahead for us in Texas. We're done playing fool."

UNION PACIFIC ASSESSMENT.

Among stocks in which activity brought advances last week, Union Pacific was conspicuous. It was bought apparently for foreign account, and information was given that important New-York capitalists had accumulated a large line of it.

This cheerfulness, however, is leavened somewhat by the fact that there is now in high Wall Street circles a plan for the company's reorganization, which proposes an assessment of $25 a share on Union Pacific stock without making any extra allowance to shareholders in the way of new additional securities.

RELATIVE MARKET CHANCES.

So promising is the prospect for continuing improvement in the stock market that many persons are eagerly asking:

"What should be bought to get the largest and quickest returns on a moderate investment and with a minimum of risk?"

Apropos of this Mr. George Rutledge Gibson said yesterday:

"The whole market has already had a good advance in consequence of the ante and post election news, but the tide of prices has only begun to rise.

"No new securities have been created for several years, so those already in existence have passed into the hands of strong holders, who having held on through the vicissitudes of the past will not let go now, except at prices that will reward them for their courage and patience.

"Where will the public desire to speculate—which we all anticipate—break out in the greatest fury? In my judgment the biggest speculative rise immediately will be in such shares as Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island, St. Paul, Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Western Union, all popular speculative dividend payers. They look very high to us now, but there are more people educated to believe in them and speculate in them than in any others. For this reason orders will pile in in these popular stocks, and probably carry them above what their present status warrants.

"Such stocks as Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, Pullman, Consolidated Gas, and Lake Shore are not in the Street, and are prohibitively high for speculative purposes. Practically they are out of the ring. Northwest and Manhattan are high-priced, but are more dealt in on marginal account, and, therefore, more likely to score sharp rises.

"The preferred stocks of Wabash, Erie, Northern Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Atchison and Southern Railway are very promising, and ought to rise 10 points each within the coming six months. Next to them come the common stocks of these roads, which small dealers will buy, and which, therefore, will go up. But their greatest rise will only come after the big operators make their speculative turns in the better class of stocks, and after the mad spirit of speculation gets possession of the country.

"Reading issues, when made by the new company, will be prime favorites, and purchases now of the old income bonds ought to pay handsomely. The other coal stocks are too high for speculators.

"The election of a Republican President and party, committed to protection, ought to result in increased profits for commercial and industrial companies, and Lead and Leather will be the favorites in that list, always excepting Sugar. Among the cheaper industrials, American Spirits and the old mortgage bonds of Cordage are, perhaps, the best.

"For several years stock values have rested on their own merits, the necessities of owners, or the political and money market conditions. But now, with the speculative structure safely established on the rock of sound money; with brokers' offices bare of stocks; with European markets stripped of Americans; with great trunk-line properties satisfactorily reorganized, there remains nothing of consequence in the way of a revival of the old speculative spirit with good show of gain to the public as well as to professionals.

"We have almost forgotten that such things as pools ever existed, but we shall have them again, and they will employ all the arts of the manipulator to advance prices, and finally, of course, to entice the unsuspecting lambs who never buy except on the crest wave of prices.

"The pendulum of speculation will swing as far upward as it swung downward; prices will go as much too high under bull excitement as they were too low under bear depression. We are in for a bull market."

ENGLAND'S GOLD GRABBING.

During the recent campaign there was much clamoring and harranguing regarding the gold-grabbing policy of England. Apropos of this, Mr. D. Ochs writes:

"It has been claimed by the shouters of the Bryan campaign that the Bank of England has grasped like an insatiable Moloch over $2,000,000,000 of gold produced by this Nation since its formation. The Bank of England, from its foundation up to this date, never held over $250,000,000 gold, and never as much as that until lately. No nation wants gold in excess of what is sufficient to transact its business any more than it wants steamships in excess of a sufficient number to conduct its carrying trade. When it finds itself in possession of more than it needs, it tries to loan the gold or charter the steamers.

"The demand for gold comes rather from the fact that other nations have grown in commerce and wealth, and want the benefits that arise from being on a gold basis, of using a more serviceable medium of exchange. Therefore, some of the immense increase in the yearly output of gold has been absorbed through their competition for it. We can almost gauge by the increase of steam power and telegraphs in any country its desire to come to a gold basis. If Japan and Mexico make further strides in these appliances of advanced civilization, they will want the higher and more potent monetary standard to accompany them.

"It is the increased output of gold that has enabled the great nations to reach a gold basis—Germany in 1873, and others since 1890. Those who still are trying to achieve the gold basis have secured nearly enough of the yellow metal for their needs. The yearly output of gold, is, however, still enormous, and continues to increase. This year's production in larger by 50 per cent. than the "combined" output of gold and silver in 1873. There is, therefore, not a vestige of excuse left for the repeated statements that England had 'cornered' gold, that there has not been a sufficient supply in recent years, and that there would not be in the future."

WALL STREET TALK.

Three vacancies are to be filled in the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company at the annual meeting on Wednesday—successors to the late George Bliss, Col. Hain, and Simon Wormser.

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Action at this annual meeting on the plan which proposes practically to merge the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Traction properties will probably take the shape of vesting George J. Gould and Russell Sage with full power as a committee to act for the Manhattan.

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Chicago has it that Rock Island dividends are to be increased.

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New-York capitalists, hitherto holding aloof from the grain market, are now inclined to join in the movement, and they are advancing large amounts of money to help carry stocks on hand.

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"Are stocks too high?" was asked yesterday of a member of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

"Not for a sensible man," was the reply.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,652,825. The banks now hold $14,810,400 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,070,700, an increase in specie of $924,500, a decrease in legal tender of $5,579,400, a decrease in deposits of $8,008,300, and an increase in circulation of $20,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 7, '96.	Oct. 31, '96.	Oct. 9, '95.
Loans	$442,179,700	$446,250,400	$495,923,200
Specie	63,702,600	62,778,100	64,419,300
Legal tenders.	60,717,700	60,296,600	86,824,700
Net deposits.	438,437,600	446,445,900	527,935,800
Circulation	20,516,300	20,495,800	14,363,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 7, '96.	Oct. 31, '96.	Oct. 9, '95.
Specie	$63,702,600	$62,778,100	$64,419,300
Legal tenders.	60,717,700	60,296,600	86,824,700
Total reserve	$124,419,800	$120,074,700	$151,244,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	109,609,400	111,611,475	131,983,950
Excess reserve above legal requirements.	$14,810,400	$17,463,225	$19,260,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896.	$14,810,400	1891.	$6,985,150
1895.	19,260,050	1890.	*2,544,250
1894.	61,668,650	1889.	*760,850
1893.	57,828,725	1888.	11,557,600
1892.	2,678,525	1887.	8,587,400

*Deficit.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65½. Sales of 293,000 ounces made during the week at 65⅛@62½@65¾, with the last sale at 65¾, an advance of ¼.

Commercial price of bar silver ⅛c higher, at 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars ¼c higher at 50⅜@51½c.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $76,863,859, and the exports for the same period $50,757,648. The net imports, therefore,

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
AND
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.

27 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

CENTRAL of GEORGIA
5s and Incomes.
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO
4s and Stocks.
Green Bay & Western
Incomes and Stock,
and all Unlisted Railroad Securities Dealt in.

F. J. LISMAN, 30 BROAD ST.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. 237 Broad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE

Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ % on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on or after November 25th, 1896. Transfer books will be closed on the 16th and re-opened on the 27th. The certificates must be presented and the amount of dividend will be stamped thereon.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-fifth ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th October, 1896.

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 28, 151, 463, 831, 100, 1019, 1112, 1575, 1598.
$500 each.—Nos. 12, 37, 145, 295, 301, 317, 336, 388, 404, 561.
$100 each.—Nos. 46, 64, 99, 110, 136, 138, 140, 148, 150, 180.

Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 87, 97, 155, 163, 324.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 31, 114, 315, 316, 418, 725.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 15, 20, 22, 77, 120, 142, 175, 209, 430, 550, 576, 692, 741, 763, 814, 968, 982, 1284, 1323, 1478.

These Bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, at 8 and after the 1st of January, 1897.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1896.

Mexico, 31st October, 1896.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Av., on Thursday, November 12th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank.
New-York, Oct. 20, 1896.

The annual election for eight Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
ATTRACTIONS
in abundance on the "Novelty Floor." Factory prices.

Strike May End.

Delegate O'Connell of the Varnishers' Union said yesterday that the general strike on the St. Paul Building, at Broadway and Ann Street, would probably be settled by this evening, and the men would return to work on Tuesday morning. Several conferences were held on Saturday with the contractor and the builder, and the proposals of each side would be submitted to the Board of Walking Delegates this afternoon, and the board would declare the strike off.

WISHED TO SAVE EXPENSE.

Intended Suicide Asked that No Effort Be Made to Identify Him.

An unknown man, poorly dressed, and apparently about thirty-five years old, was found unconscious in a freight car of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the Jersey City station yesterday morning. Beside him lay a soda water bottle that had contained laudanum. He was taken to the City Hospital, but all efforts to revive him failed.

The only thing found in his pockets was a letter written in German. It was unsigned. The writer said he was out of work, and being unable to continue the struggle for life, he had concluded to end it. He asked the authorities to bury him without making any effort to establish his identity. "Such an effort," he continued, "would be useless, and would only involve unnecessary expense. As a good citizen, I wish to save the county all the money I can."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR
$16,046,590.70
OF
3½% Gold Bonds
OF THE
City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,925,141.37	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
102,849.33	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
158,600.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
85,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
600,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
300,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
250,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
175,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
100,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
7,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1898. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,200,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
2,750,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., November 9, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896, when they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with twelve, more or less, 8-inch Disappearing Gun Carriages, of either model 1894 or model 1896. Bids should be made for furnishing all the carriages of either model 1894 or of model 1896; and also for furnishing a portion, (not less than four,) of model 1894 or of model 1896. Blank forms on which proposals must be made, and all information required by bidders, can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering materials and constructing battery at Sullivan Island, S. C., will be received here until 12 M., Nov. 30, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Frederic V. Abbot, Captain of Engineers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NONES, EMMA L.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York, Gertrude L. Smith, Aimee P. Carpenter, Lauretta M. Carpenter, Ethel D. Negus, Grace T. Negus, Lucy S. Negus, S. S. Nones, Henry B. Nones, unknown next of kin of Albert Nones, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of EMMA L. NONES, late of Montclair, New-Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William V. Negus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed, Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Atty. for Administrator, 237 Broadway, N. Y. o26-1awdwM

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable North German; or maid to elderly lady; no objection to leaving the city; city reference. Address H. M., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class references. Call 507 West 52d St.; Clarkin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; last employer can be seen. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Monday, 109 West 60th St., ring Worthington's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent girl; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. 46 West End Av., Welsch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. 519 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Position as chambermaid and help with other work; best city reference. D. M., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl in small private family. 266 West 71st St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together in a small private family; one as good cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 308 West 16th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands meats and desserts; makes excellent soups and pastry; good baker; best city reference; private family. 843 Amsterdam Av. Thornton.

COOK.—By a competent cook in an American family; understands good soups and desserts; willing to assist with the washing; city references. 654 9th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, entrées, and desserts; best city reference. Address M. C., 251 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman lately landed; good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best references. 123 West 24th St., Bell 11.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all meats, soups, entrées, and desserts; excellent baker; best city reference. Call, 417 West 52d St.; ring Vose's bell.

COOK.—First-class; 8 years' reference; can be seen; present employer's. 31 West 20th St., Monday.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as cook and do laundry work; two years' reference. 357 West 25th St., rear house.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. Call, Monday at present employer's, 85 West 21st St.

COOK, &c.—Competent cook and kitchen girl in a boarding house, clubhouse, school, or institute; best references. Barry, 204 East 65th St.

COOK.—By young girl; small private family; best personal reference. 218 West 67th St., Kinnel's bell.

COOK.—By French Swiss Protestant in American family; excellent cook; good references; wages, $35. Honest, 1,595 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; city references. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By young girl, in private family; wages, $30; best reference. M. N., Box 73, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with best city reference. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in private family. L. S., 200 East 79th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady wishes to obtain a position for young lady now in her employ; is capable of taking any position of trust in a household, such as companion, housekeeper, or secretary; is a good traveler. Apply, any time, at 15 East 54th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, or take washing home. Mrs. B., 332 1st Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By American woman to do cleaning or any kind of work by the day; references. Dietz, 348 West 40th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress Mrs. O'Brine, 116 East 63d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments stemmed; finest workers on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent designer of ladies' and misses' gowns; customers at home or by day; home preferred; suits and fancy waists made in latest styles; can be seen; references. France, 152 West 85th St.

DRESSMAKING.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German nursery governess; an excellent teacher, whom she can most highly recommend. Mrs. Pell Foster, 158th St., on Hudson River.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated, thoroughly reliable North German as nursery governess in an American family; take entire charge; good management; excellent references. Conscientious, 2 East 58th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS. — An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—German; best references; teaches German, French, piano. Tomaszewicz, 540 East 88th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman as housekeeper; will do marketing or wait on elderly lady. Call at present employer's, 54 East 56th St., from 10 to 12.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework or chamberwork and plain washing; private family; willing, obliging; city reference. 92 Amsterdam Av.; inquire in shoe store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman in small private family; no objection to small wages, but good home; best reference. 339 East 21st St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework; private family; good city reference. 1,160 3d Av., between 67th and 68th Sts., Donavan's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, in a private family. 814 West 49th St.; ring Reilly's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By German Protestant girl as first-class kitchenmaid; has good reference. 200 West 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined German maid; experienced; good dressmaker; excellent packer and traveler; understands all maid's duties thoroughly; first-class; best references. Maid, Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced person; an excellent hairdresser and accustomed to traveling; years with her last employer. Care of Mrs. Johnston, 104 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; best of city reference. B., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By first-class lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; no massage. Call between 9-10, 4-5, Everett House, Room 128.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in a private family; best of references from last employers; can do shirts, cuffs, and collars first-class. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 144 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; has lived with best city families; written and personal reference. M. H., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of city reference from last employer. 306 West 41st St., Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class in private family; can be highly recommended. Call Monday, 225 Madison Ave., between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish laundress wishes laundry work and cleaning; first-class references. Mrs. Hinton, 332 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class in private family; best city reference. 534 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; first-class city reference. 109 East 69th St.

Maids.

MAID.—By Protestant as maid to elderly lady; good massage operator; seamstress; best city references. Griffith, 251 East 52d St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl, 17 years old, as nurse to young child; is willing to assist with chamberwork; can furnish good references. Can be seen at present employer's, 4 East 48th St., on Monday, Nov. 9, from 9 until 1 o'clock.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to take care of child and to do chamberwork; good references. Call, two days, Mrs. Morgan, 244 East 87th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse for infant or growing child; long reference from present employer. Apply 28 West 11th St., Monday and Tuesday, after 10 o'clock.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant; understands the care of nursing infants in all its branches; reference. M. Cannell, 160 East 100th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant as infant's nurse; competent to take full charge. 62 West 66th St.; inquire of hall boy.

NURSEMAID.—By North German to take care of grown children in American family; good references. S. M., 174 East 60th St.

INFANT'S NURSE—NURSEMAID.—By two young women; one as infant's nurse; the other for grown children; both are competent and trustworthy; personal references. P. L., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced girl; best city reference. Address 1,724 Amsterdam Av., care Mrs. Boyle.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting. Williams, 237 West 20th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place in fine private family; willing and obliging; neat, respectful; lady seen; wages $20. 1,253 3d Av., near 72d St.; call Monday; first floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in first-class family; city or country; first-class reference last place. 650 2d Av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant as first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. Stevens, 112 East 32d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—A laundress will take home family washing; by the dozen or month; also collars, cuffs, and shirts. Mrs. Donergan, 306 East 126th St.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; by the day; does shirts, cuffs, collars, or cleaning. 232 East 81st St. Clark.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress to go out by day; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 38th St.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress to work by the day, week, or month; good city reference; employer seen. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

WASHING.—By competent laundress by the day; good cleaner; best references. Marshall, 136 West 49th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT or HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as attendant or housekeeper; seven years' highest references from present employer. 161 Congress St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By stenographer; three years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experience, or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and COOK.—By man and wife in private family, or for bachelor; five years in last place; personal reference; wages $75 to $90; would like the country. A. B. C., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a smart English couple; expert butler; wife good at bread, soups, entrées, meats, birds, ice cream, cakes, and desserts; good reference. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St., parlor floor.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; best of references furnished. J. P., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER. — Thoroughly competent; English; where second man is kept or assistance given; long personal references for ability, sobriety, &c. Butler, 17 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By butler in a private family; speaks German, French, English; age, 28; best city references; last employer seen. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—First-class, with one or more footmen; excellent valet; English; tall; good appearance; references will bear strict investigation. Butler, 796 6th Av.; McKinkey's.

BUTLER.—By a competent English butler; personal testimonial from last employer; will accept single-handed place. B. S., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Tall; three languages; extremely competent; neat appearance; highest references; long experience. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; can be highly recommended as such. J. H., 960 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. G. Levy, 113 West 30th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By couple; French-Swiss; in private family; first-class references. Mrs. Figallo, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; thirty-three; understands care fine clothes; city references. 877 5th Av., care Robinson.

BUTLER.—A lady desires to place a butler whom she can highly recommend. Call, Tuesday morning at 636 5th Av.

BUTLER.—In private family; 6 years' references from last employer; is honest and sober; last employer can be seen. H. T., Box 203, Times.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; age, 25; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations. H. M., Box 178 Times Office.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; willing, obliging; good recommendation. Emille, 125 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Single; age, 30; neat appearance; strictly sober, honest, and industrious; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; stylish and careful driver; also a good rider; first-class references; last employer can be seen. R. W., Westchester House, 4th Av. and 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man in private family; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; good driver; sober and a willing man around the house; best of city reference from last employer. R. Daly, 66 West 132d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; absolutely sober; first-class references; last employer, who is putting out his horses, can be seen in the city. William, Box 175 Times.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; English; middle-aged, married, no family; in city or country, country preferred; wife good cook, chambermaid, or seamstress; seven years' best reference from last place. Coachman, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman as coachman in a private family; age, 30; best of reference, and last employer can be seen. W. Curl, 331 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; one who thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. O. S., 842 2d Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Useful; temperate; thoroughly understands fine horses, carriages, and furnace; good references; moderate wages. T., Box 150 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; best references. J., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young Englishman; strictly temperate; city or country; reference; last and former employers can be seen. D. K., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; private family; best reference, Minogue, 582 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, or will take full charge in small private family; first-class reference. M. D., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good valet; references. Sear, 131 West 35th St.

SECOND MAN or FOOTMAN.—Age, 23; thoroughly experienced; just disengaged; highest references. S. F., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man employment of any kind; city or country; understands indoor or outdoor work; reference. J. T., 203 East 48th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By young man at present doing valet work for two gentlemen; wishes two more; first-class recommendations. G. C., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER, &c.—By a married man; no encumbrance; A1 carpenter; also understands gardening; would go South; first-class references as to abilities, character, &c. Brown, 276 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK.—For a private family living in the country; must know how to make good bread and fancy desserts. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. T., Box 107, 1,242 Broadway.

PARLORMAIDS, FRENCH GOVERNESS, French maids, English footmen, height, 6 ft. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class waitress wanted for a private family living in the country. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. T., Box 107, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—Nurse; Protestant; must be capable, trustworthy, and refined, to take charge, with assistance, of two children; ages, nine months and three; must have best of references. Apply, between 10 and 11:30 A. M., at 50 West 52d St.

WANTED, TO GO TO WASHINGTON CITY—A first-class white cook, who can give good personal references in New-York; wages, $25. D. C., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class laundress for an American family; must have city reference; Swede or German preferred. 30 West 71st St., Monday, 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A competent waitress to take care of parlor floor, with good references. Apply, at 24 East 46th St., between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—First-class Protestant cook. Apply 556 Madison Av., Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. and to the creditors of the receivers of said company.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia:

Central Trust Company of New-York et al. vs. Richmond and Danville R. R. Company et al. | Consolidated Cause In Equity.

EXTRACT FROM DECREE.

"It is hereby ordered that all claims outstanding against the receiver of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and all claims against the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which are alleged to be prior or superior to the lien of the mortgage foreclosed, which mortgage bore date October 22, 1886, be filed with the Special Masters in Chancery, heretofore appointed in this cause, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim to file the same within said time, such claim or claims shall be denied the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road, and precluded from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and shall be forever barred; but this order shall not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 5, 1874, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1882, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this action.

"It is further ordered that said Special Masters M. F. Pleasants and Thomas S. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once a week during the entire month of November, 1896, in some newspaper of general circulation, printed in the City of New-York, N. Y., in the City of Baltimore, Md., in the City of Washington, D. C., in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss.

"NATHAN GOFF,
"United States Circuit Court.
"August 3, 1896."

Published in accordance with the above order, and pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or its receiver, to file the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of December, 1896.

M. F. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.
Richmond, Va., August 8, 1896.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM GLASSCOE, plaintiff, against MATILDA HENRIETTA GLASSCOE, defendant.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 8th, 1896.
MILLIKEN & GASTEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

To Matilda Henriette Glasscoe: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles F. MacLean, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the second day of October, 1896, and filed on the third day of October, 1896, together with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the County Court House, in the City and County of New-York in said State.—October 3rd, 1896.

MILLIKEN & GASTEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. o5-1aw6wM&n16

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED BARLOW, plaintiff, against MARGERITHA BARLOW, defendant.—Action to annul a marriage.—Summons.—Triable in New-York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

—Dated New-York, Sept. 30th, 1896.
N. S. LEVY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 75 Ludlow Street,

CLOSE OF THE CONTEST

SOME CURIOUS MOTTOES SUGGESTED BY READERS.

Many Forgot that the Phrases Were Limited to Ten Words—Difficult to Better the Present Motto.

The contest on the part of readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the prize of $100 offered for a better phrase than "All the news that's fit to print" was closed Saturday. None has been received which is regarded by THE TIMES as more apt and expressive than the one now in use. The award will, however, be made in accordance with the terms originally announced. One hundred of the best suggestions will be submitted to a prominent gentleman of this city, who will select from them the one he deems entitled to rank first. To the sender of that suggestion the one hundred dollars will be given.

Several thousand suggestions have been received, many of which are exceedingly clever. The responses came on postal cards, by letter with special delivery stamp, and otherwise, and even by telegraph.

It will, necessarily, take some time to sift the mass of matter which has been received and to make the award. This will probably be done, however, by next Sunday, when the result will be announced.

Several subscribers in their anxiety that a good suggestion should not be overlooked follow it up every other day by a repetition or a reminder. Others, not seeing their motto in print, fear it has miscarried. It may be reassuring to them to know that the mottoes already published are but a small proportion of those received.

An eminent disregard of the ten-word condition of the competition reads as follows:

"Decent, truthful, clean, for people divided in politics, but a unit in preserving the honor and credit and dignity of the United States at home or abroad, with no blot or stain on our escutcheon or Old Glory."

Another postal card says:

"The election having gone my way, I trust your one-hundred-dollar check will follow."

This competitor's suggestion is:

"America's representative newspaper."

The following are each from a different reader:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES stands for progress, culture, and civilization."

"Facts without sensations; news without indecency."

"A mirror of the day's doings—clean, accurate, and reliable."

"All the news that's pure and true. Up to date. True blue."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—America's best for office and home."

"Without fear or favor, prints all the news worth reading."

"Clear your mind with the news."

"Scope—truth—the vitascope of truth."

"The egress of sensation, the ingress of truth."

The following comes from Lincolntown, N. C.:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Proper craving for news abundantly gratified."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES contains all matters of interest."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—An encyclopedia of honest, pure, and up-to-date sentiments.

A Lieutenant in the United States Army, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., sends this:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"The patriot's duty, the scholar's mission, the philanthropist's hope, are illustrated by it."

"Some times ahead of, never behind, the times."

"All the permissible news."

"A fit paper for the home, because it's truthful and decent."

"The greatest good to the greatest numbers."

"The best of times wait here for all to read."

"Truth truthfully told."

"An editorial beat,
"A journalistic feat,
"THE TIMES, clean sheet
"To-day."

"The news without deception or vulgarity."

"Discretion always; truth forever."

"All the news, with charity, purity, and honesty for all."

"Purity, power, and point."

"We print news well that's fit to tell."

Here are some original mottos:

"The news as sweet as your daily bread."

"News for the brave and fair, news from everywhere."

"An organ truthful, instructive, liberal, reliable, patriotic. Model of taste."

"Masterly editorials, all the news, clean, honest, and reliable."

"With a mission and without a muzzle."

"Intelligent, refined, its readers require no confirmation of its statements."

"An indispensable stepping stone in the intellectual advance of man."

"Everything of interest for the intelligent public."

"The mind's daily bread; fresh, nutritious, pure, cleanly served."

"Everything of interest for any one to read."

"The acme of journalism."

"In journalism, the truth above fiction; in politics, the Nation above party."

"The best news for the best people."

"Columns for the truth, but not one line for scandal."

"Broadminded, unbiased, reliable, fearless, and morally and intellectually elevating."

"Always in the advance guard of truth and honor."

"If it's in THE TIMES, it's true and pure."

"All the news affecting human interest proper for the home."

"All the news given in verity and in purity."

"An ideal independent newspaper of the metropolis."

"The popular and best all-around New-York paper."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—the Sapolio of the press!"

"The news in full; timely and clean."

"Clean news, good principles, sound politics."

The manager of a great pianist sends: "Grand, square, upright."

"True news; the Nation's profit and our victory."

"If you see it in THE TIMES, it's fit to read."

"All here that's new; all new that's here."

In a schoolboy's handwriting:

"You can know all about the world in a nice, interesting way just by spending a few minutes reading THE TIMES each day."

"Crisp, clear, clean."

"To know it is to read it."

"You get the world's great news; not its shameful trifles."

This is an out-of-the-ordinary suggestion:

"If your friend were lost in a mysterious way, read the morning TIMES. You will find a truthful statement how he was found yesterday."

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.'" Suggested in view of the gallant fight the paper has made in the campaign just closed:

"Patriotism Before Party."
THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

"News—Clean, Complete, Correct;
"Editorials—Unsurpassed;
"Criticism—Unbiased;
"Reviews—Capable."

"Searchlight of Truth in Morals, Politics, and Science."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is Clean Literature for Everybody."

"There is an Education Without Corruption in THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

"For Strength, Firmness, High Aspirations, THE TIMES Has No Equal."

"For Truth and Purity We Stand Alone."

"Neither Behind Time, Nor Before Time, But Always on Time."

"If You Want To Know, Read THE TIMES."

"A complete newspaper specially adapted to the intelligent home."

"America's ideal newspaper."

"The very best for the masses, as good for the classes."

"Make much of me—good papers are scarce."

"From a single glance you may infer the whole."

"Earnest, worthy, faithful, fair."

"It gives the news from everywhere."

One subscriber sends a design for armorial bearings with this motto:

"The policy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is safe to live and die by."

A postal poster shows an eagle soaring aloft with this motto inscribed on a gold shield in its talons:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the heart and pulse of America."

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

A Free Library Established for Their Benefit.

Richard Randall Ferry of this city became blind three years ago. He was fond of reading, and his deprivation of this source of pleasure was made greater by the lack of books that a blind person could read.

After he had laboriously mastered the system of printing for the blind known as the "New-York point," he found that he could get no books. He looked about him and discovered that nearly 20,000 blind persons in Greater New-York were in the same condition. They had, at least most of them, been taught to read, but had access to no libraries and to no books.

He began at once to try to relieve the tedium of his own blindness and to give to others an opportunity for study and pleasure, by getting up a library for the blind. This was the beginning of the small library that will be opened to-morrow night in the rooms of St. Agnez Chapel, at 121 West Ninety-first Street.

Mr. Ferry and his niece, Mrs. Clara A. Williams, began a correspondence with those interested in aiding the blind, which resulted in enlisting the active support of a number of persons throughout the country. About 150 books were donated, and money sufficient to buy about thirty or forty more was given to the library.

The books are so costly, averaging in price from $3 to $10 a volume, that it requires quite a large sum to furnish a good library, and as the Trustees of the institution have no fund, except what is donated, the work of securing books goes on very slowly. The library now has 184 volumes.

A number of persons have aided the library by becoming life members, a membership costing $20. Among those who have thus become active supporters of the institution are the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Frederic R. Coudert, William Rockefeller, Miss Lotta Crabtree, Miss Georgiana Kendall, Mrs. S. P. Avery, W. I. Walter, Miss Nina Rhoades, Edward C. Hoyt, G. C. White, Mrs. I. Blair Scribner, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Henry D. Brewster, Richard C. Veit, and Major Charles F. Roe. Quite a number of others have contributed without taking a life membership. From the two sources the library has received $528.50.

The success of the movement begun by Mr. Ferry was such that the New-York Free Circulating Library for the Blind was incorporated in June of 1895. The officers are: President—Richard Randall Ferry; Vice President—Clark B. Ferry; Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Clara A. Williams. Besides these three officers, the Board of Trustees consists of William B. Wait, Superintendent of the New-York Institution for the Blind, and Charles W. Weston.

One of the difficulties experienced in getting up such a library was the varying systems used in printing books for the blind. The New-York Point is used in this vicinity, and to a great extent elsewhere in this country. It consists of a series of raised points to represent letters and certain frequently recurring combinations of letters, such as "ing," "be," "th," "tion," &c. This system is taught in the New-York Institution for the Blind.

The system known as the "Boston Line" is taught and used in that city. Then there are the "Moon" system of curved lines and the "Braille" system in use in France and England. As books are printed in all of these systems, and as the blind can, as a rule, read but one, it is necessary to have such books as the Bible printed in all of them.

In this library it was found that it was impracticable to get any books except those printed in New-York Point or Boston Line, as all the readers of Greater New-York are acquainted with one or the other system. Most of the books are in New-York Point, and this will be the rule in getting books in the future.

A number of books printed in the "Moon" and Braille systms had to be returned to their donors, as there was no shelf room, without displacing books in the other systems.

It is a little astonishing that there are so few libraries and books for the blind. Up to the establishment of this one, there was none in this city. There is a very small one in Brooklyn, and others in Philadelphia and Boston. The books used in this country are all printed in Louisville, Ky., and it is impossible, of course, to obtain books on some subjects, and many of the great books of the world cannot be had at all in the language of the blind.

An effort is being made in collecting this library to get as great variety of good and valuable books as possible. There are already on the shelves works on general literature, political science, music, history, philosophy, travel, poetry, the drama, and religion.

Mrs. Williams has received the following letter from Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl who so wonderfully overcame her dumbness:

"It gives me great pleasure to know that I have been elected an honorary member of the New-York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, and I earnestly hope that I may be able to do something to help along the good work you have undertaken. Books are my greatest happiness, and I would like to know that every blind person in New-York could obtain books easily and enjoy the precious privilege of reading as much as they would like to."

At the opening to-night, Miss Nellie Doris, a blind girl, will perform on the piano, and there will be an informal reception by the Secretary and Librarian, Mrs. Williams. After to-day the library will be open on Mondays and Thursdays of each week between 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

BROTHERHOOD CLUB SUPPER.

Regular Function of an Organization of the Theosophists.

The Katherine A. Quigley Brotherhood Club, a comparatively new agency for work among the poor, established at 607 East Fourteenth Street by the Theosophical Society, gave a supper at its rooms last evening, followed by a discussion of the subject, "The Duty Man Owes to Himself."

The Brotherhood Club is the outgrowth of an organization formed in that vicinity by Mrs. Quigley in the Fall and Winter of 1893-4, under the name of the "Women's Emergency Relief Association." In conjunction with this work Mrs. Quigley conducted a school for the families whom she and her friends assisted, in which was taught the elementary principles of theosophical philosophy. The Brotherhood Club is for the instruction of both children and parents. Besides it furnishes a room for reading and conversation, a library, medical dispensary, evening lectures on practical subjects, and the like.

"The brotherhood supper" is a simple meal, for which tickets are sold at a nominal sum per plate, the charge being levied merely to encourage individual independence.

Some well-known people are actively interested in the club, and among those present last evening were Mrs. E. C. Mayer, Miss E. C. Chapin of Brooklyn, Mrs. William Q. Judge, Mrs. Raphael Greiff, Mrs. S. Stern, A. H. Spencer, and M. H. Phelps.

DAMROSCH'S FIRST LESSON.

Members of the People's Singing Classes Crowded Cooper Union.

Over 1,300 persons, mostly young men and women, and all members of the elementary classes of the People's Singing Classes, crowded Cooper Union yesterday afternoon to listen to the first of a series of eight lessons under the direction of Frank Damrosch. Visitors were admitted upon the payment of a small fee, but several hundred were unable to get even standing room in the building.

That Mr. Damrosch's work in behalf of voice culture among the masses is thoroughly appreciated by them was evident from the hearty applause which greeted his appearance on the platform. Following the drill of the elementary class, 500 members of the advanced class and 800 members of the People's Choral Union met for rehearsal. The Choral Union is now rehearsing Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Handel's "Messiah," the former for production in February and the latter for presentation at the May festival.

An Actor Somnambulist.

William Perkins, thirty-two years old, an actor, of 133 West Twenty-second Street, was found on Twenty-second Street at an early hour yesterday morning walking in his sleep. He was clothed only in a night-gown and a blanket. He was uninjured and was taken home.

NEW METHODS IN ROWING

CHANGES TO BE MADE BY HARVARD AND YALE CREWS.

Interest Awakened by New Coaching Arrangements and by Experiments at New-Haven—Cook Stroke to be Maintained.

Mr. Lehmann's engagement to coach Harvard's crew next Spring was freely discussed yesterday.

At the University Club visitors interested in the sports of the colleges they attended dropped even football to discuss the rowing prospects.

It was generally agreed that Harvard never did make a better move than to secure a new coach who will undoubtedly lead the Harvard crew to the English style of rowing.

What Yale will do was a matter of speculation. If Harvard develops the English style, Yale, of course, will be all the more anxious to keep up the long series of victories that have made the followers of the blue so happy. If the alumni could have their way, the athletic troubles between Yale and Harvard would be settled. The graduates tried to secure a football game between the two old rivals this Fall. The fact that Harvard is to have a coacher from the other side of the ocean and is to adopt the English style has inspired the ex-college oarsmen to renewed efforts.

Harvard is not alone in improving its rowing methods. Yale learned a lesson at Henley last Summer, and a few new features are to be adopted this Spring. Capt. Bailey has had last year's barge made over, so as to introduce new features. The seats, instead of being in the middle of the boat, are now placed on the sides, after the English method, the idea being that the men will get more leverage, and the shell be kept on an even keel much more easily. Outriggers have also been made shorter. A new style of oar is to be adopted. It will be an inch narrower in the blade and a couple of inches longer. It will have the rib in the centre, practically making two small blades, instead of the old spoon. By these two scoops the blade is supposed to take a firmer hold in the water.

The Cook stroke will not be changed, but modified. An effort will be made to get more reach with the body and much more catch. It will be the same Cook stroke, only more like the original that he taught, Capt. Bailey, this Fall, is trying some of the new ideas, and the '97 crew should be faster than this year's crew.

With Yale improved and Harvard coached in a new system, a greatly increased interest in college rowing next Spring must result. "Let Yale and Harvard have a race," is now the cry.

Gimm, the Record Holder, to Ride.

The coming six days' bicycle race in Madison Square Garden will have in it some of the brightest stars of the racing firmament, according to Manager P. T. Powers. The latter said yesterday that there was every reason to believe that the entry of Louis Gimm, the holder of the twenty-four-hour indoor record, would be received this week. Gimm's record is 486 miles. A. A. Hansen is another star that Manager Powers has added to his list. Several foreign cracks will also take part in this big race, which begins Dec. 7. In addition to the main event, there will be short-distance races, in which local men will compete.

Cyclists' Bowling Season to Open.

The opening games in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be rolled this evening at Trainor's alleys, Reid and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn. The clubs represented are the Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Pequod Club, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Logan Wheelmen, Tamaqua Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen, Union League Club, Nassau Wheelmen, and Orient Wheelmen. Two team and three individual prizes have been offered. At the close of the tourney the winning team will meet the victors in the Metropolitan and New-Jersey series for the championship of the metropolitan district.

Balmanno Against Angell.

Much talk was heard in Brooklyn cycle circles yesterday over the opposition that has developed in the Good Roads Association against the re-election of A. H. Angell as President. It is assumed by those in a position to know that Mr. Angell will be renominated, the committee whose work it is to name the candidates being composed entirely of his personal friends.

It now transpires that the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has a candidate in one of its most popular members, Charles G. Balmanno, and it is understood every effort will be made to elect him. Behind the bare announcement that they will have a candidate, there is, it is said, considerable feeling over the coming election.

Indoor Games To-morrow Night.

The joint games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club and Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, will take place in the armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. The one-mile run will have in it such well-known performers as W. P. Baker, J. W. Beaseley, J. G. Farrel, M. A. Gebhard, A. O. Ford, D. O'Connell, J. J. Burke, and J. R. Cooper.

Wheelman's Collarbone Broken.

James McDonough, nineteen years old, porter on the steamboat City of Lowell, was riding down Hudson Street on a bicycle yesterday afternoon, when, at Duane Street, he ran into a cab driven by John J. Dougherty of 616 Second Avenue. McDonough's collarbone was broken, and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, Dougherty was arrested.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Since March 1 Franklin Sheldon of the Kings County Wheelmen has ridden over 15,000 miles.

—The annual reception of the Logan Wheelmen will be held in Acme Hall, Brooklyn, on Dec. 9.

—A euchre party and kaffee klatsch will be the attractions at the clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen this evening.

—Members of the Linwood Wheelmen talk of reorganizing that club and removing from the present quarters at 59 West Eleventh Street.

—The Harlem Wheelmen will hold the first of a series of monthly dances at the Ellerslie, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Wednesday evening.

—The prizes won during last season by "Joe" Harrison, the fast rider of Asbury Park, aggregate in value $1,300. He secured 27 firsts, 11 seconds, and 9 thirds. All were won in this State, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

—The members of the Long Island Wheelmen will eat their annual club dinner next Saturday evening. Mayor Wurster, Park Commissioner Woodruff, and the Presidents of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Kings County Wheelmen have been invited.

—Although the weather yesterday was far from being what cyclists desired for a trip to the country, yet many made journeys that had been prearranged. The Excelsior Bicycle Club rode to Freeport, the Century Wheelmen to Ridgewood, the Riverside Wheelmen to Tarrytown, the Manhattan Bicycle Club to Bergen Point, the Calumet Wheelmen to the Hudson County Boulevard, and the Kings County Wheelmen to Coney Island.

—The bowling games scheduled for this evening in the tournament of the Kings County Wheelmen have been postponed until Wednesday evening. The standing of the teams at present is as follows: Crawford—Won, 4; lost, 2; average, 789; Columbia, 4—2—752; Stearns, 3—3—750; Lyndhurst, 3—3—714; Winton, 2—4—714; Humber, 2—4—700. The Kings County team in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs comprises Cooper, Boger, Twiddy, Bunschenk, and Cornish.

—Dec. 19 is the date chosen for the race meet to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Liberty Wheelmen and Company F. Entries for the Liberty Wheelmen's pool tournament, which will be held in the clubhouse, 204 Putnam Avenue, will close to-morrow evening. Several vacancies in the list of officers of the club have been filled by the election of F. Adee Hulst as Secretary, Charles H. Kendrick as Captain, Ernest P. Kayser as First Lieutenant, and William H. Hazel as Second Lieutenant.

GREAT CITY BOND SALE.

Over $16,000,000 in New-York Securities on the Market.

More than $16,000,000 worth of New-York City bonds and stocks will be offered for sale by Controller Fitch to-day. The sale will be the largest in the history of the city. The bonds and stocks represent gold, and the interest is 3½ per cent.

The offer of them in separate quantities was made some time ago, but the bids were so low that the Sinking Fund Commissioners decided to hold them back until after election. The amounts and description of the securities follow:

Four hundred thousand dollars consolidated stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue; $1,925,141.37 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "schoolhouse bonds;" $102,849.33 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "sanitary improvement schoolhouse bonds;" $158,600 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York; $5,000 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, for the payment of awards, costs, charges, and expenses certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission; $600,000 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, for repaving streets and avenues; $300,000 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, for the construction of the new East River Bridge; $250,000 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, for the construction and equipment of the west wing of the American Museum of Natural History; $175,000 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, for the improvement of public parks, parkways, and drives; $100,000 consolidated stock, for repairing roads, streets, and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; $100,000 consolidated stocks, known as "dock bonds;" $700,000 consolidated stock, for the redemption of bonds and stocks maturing in 1896; $1,200,000 consolidated stock, for the payment of State taxes for the support of the insane, and $2,750,000 consolidated stock, known as "additional water stock of the City of New-York."

WORRIED ABOUT WATER.

Residents Above the Harlem Fear Their Supply May Give Out.

Some of the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are much worried about their water supply, which comes from Kensico Reservoir. This reservoir at present does not contain as much water as other reservoirs. It is fed by the Bronx River and other small streams. The water is said to be purer than Croton.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct said yesterday that there was no ground for alarm among persons living above the Harlem. If for any reason the water in the Kensico Reservoir should get low, he said, a connection could be made at once with the Croton supply, and plenty of water furnished. There had been no complaints made of the water, he said. The supply, Mr. Birdsall claimed, is adequate for the needs of the residents. The new Westchester section of the city was to receive its supply from water companies. There was some legal trouble, however, and a decision regarding contracts is being awaited from the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Birdsall said that in his experience of over twenty-five years in connection with the city's water supply this is the first season that there was really plenty of water. He said that in a short time the Bvram River water will aid in supplying the city. It will greatly increase the supply. This water will go to the Kensico Reservoir. The Jerome Reservoir, when completed, will also supply residents above the Harlem.

ARM BROKEN WITH A CANE.

An Alleged Burglar Severely Treated by William C. Crewe.

Matthew O'Rourke, twenty-seven years old, of 3 Second Street, who was arrested Saturday for having robbed the apartments of William S. Crewe of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday by Detectives Schindler and Quinlan.

Crewe claims he found O'Rourke in his apartments, on the seventh floor of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, when he returned home at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. He said O'Rourke attacked him. In the struggle Crewe broke O'Rourke's left arm in two places with a heavy cane, and also hit him on the head. O'Rourke escaped with an overcoat containing $35 in money. Detective Schindler tracked O'Rourke all day Saturday through various hospitals and addresses, and finally found him in the city hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Crewe was not present in court yesterday, and Detective Schindler told Magistrate Cornell that Crewe was in the country, but would be present in court to-day. O'Rourke admitted that he had stolen the coat, but said he did not know the money was in the pocket. He said he wished to prefer countercharges against Crewe. Magistrate Cornell remanded him until to-day.

GUARDING BALLOT BOXES.

Mayor Wanser's Precautions Pending the Recount.

By direction of Mayor Wanser a police guard was put in the City Hall of Jersey City Saturday night to see that no attempt was made to tamper with the ballot boxes, pending the recount for which he and Aaron S. Baldwin will ask to-day. In order that the Democrats should have no opportunity to find fault one Republican and one Democrat was put in charge of the boxes.

The Republicans said they had no intention of casting any reflection upon Michael J. O'Donnell, the Democratic City Clerk, who is the regular custodian of the boxes, but they deemed it best to take such precautions as would prevent any fraud before the ballots could be recounted.

In case Judge Lippincott returns to Jersey City to-day the application for a recount will be made at the Court House. If not, either Mayor Wanser or Mr. Baldwin will make the application at Trenton.

Caught After Many Months.

Antonio Ancello, an Italian laborer, was arrested at Williamsburg yesterday for a murder committed over eighteen months ago. John Ancello and Luigi Frisconi married cousins and were drawn into a feud by quarrels between their wives. They armed themselves with Winchester rifles April 21, 1895, and fought at Union Avenue and Jackson Street, in the presence of many friends. Frisconi and a friend were mortally wounded. John Ansello was captured and is now serving a term of twenty years in the penitentiary, but his brother ran away.

A Swindler with Good Parents.

"James Thompson," the prisoner at Police Headquarters, who gave to the Grand Jury information of the gang of swindlers who have been operating by means of forged drafts in this State and in the West, is Otto V. Thomas, son of Henry Thomas of 71 South Second Street, Williamsburg. He was at one time a member of his father's firm of Ridden & Thomas of 76 Broadway, Williamsburg, one of the best-known real estate and insurance firms in Brooklyn. Young Thomas has had an adventurous career.

Medals for Life Savers.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the New-York Inland Waters will to-day forward the life-savers' medals for heroic rescues awarded last month. To-day's rewards are as follows: Alexander Stagg, Patchogue, L. I.; Otto Krich, 117 Troutman Street, Brooklyn; Charles Rogers, 740 East Sixth Street; Owen McKane, 195 Tenth Avenue; Edward C. Wilson; Charles B. Jones, 241 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fred Meyer of Thirty-first Street, Bath, L. I.

LECTURED ON MUSIC.

H. E. Krehbiel on the Boston Symphony Orchestra Concert.

The lecture of Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Saturday afternoon, on the music to be rendered by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Philharmonic concert this evening, was with the piano-forte illustrations by Mr. Henry Holden Huss, a delightful little concert in itself.

Several hundred ladies, with more or less musical education, learned how to enjoy the classic festival in store for them. Mr. Krehbiel spoke of the three more important selections on the programme—the "Overture to Geneveva," by Schumann; the "G Minor Symphony" of Mozart, and Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," the finale. He described the characteristics of each piece in a happy style, emphasizing that a high intellectual understanding of music was not absolutely necessary to the real enjoyment of it.

He besought the audience not to listen for stories, or to look for pictures unless the composer expressly indicated that they were there, for in searching among intricate detail one would almost certainly lose the grand mood of the music.

The overture he described as a sort of motto, with only a single little trill from the opera itself, but embodying the sentiment of the whole. Mozart's symphony in G minor, he said, was one of the most exquisitely refined and highly intellectual pieces in musical composition. The audience were instructed to listen especially for the viola parts—the perfect harmony of those instruments.

In discussing Mozart, Mr. Krehbiel made a plea for the minuet. He called it "the stately, lovely dance in vogue when there was real grace and gallantry in the ball-room," and declared "we should have that old dance restored, and when it is we shall have fairer women and more courtly men."

Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" was described by a reading of an old criticism of Dr. John Brown's, called "Sir Charles Helle's Recital," which appeared originally in The Edinburgh Scotsman, and was recently reprinted in the author's "Spare Hours." Mr. Krehbiel pronounced this the finest piece of musical criticism extant. This story withstood the test of perfect criticism in bringing the reader back into the mood of the music he had heard.

The rondo-form of the "Invitation to the Dance" was well illustrated by the following bit of verse:

"A pitcher of mignonette
In a tenement's highest casement;
Queer sort of flower-pot—yet
That pitcher of mignonette
Is a garden in heaven set,
To the little sick child in the basement—
The pitcher of mignonette,
In the tenement's highest casement."

THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

Expenses in the Past Year Greatly Exceeded the Receipts.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Directors and patrons of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was held at the institution, Grand Boulevard Avenue and West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday morning.

The reports of the medical and surgical staffs were read. They showed that during the past fiscal year about 300 patients had been treated and cared for by the home. The fund for the erection and support of the Annex Country Home for Incipient Cases showed a gradual growth. It includes a gift of $25,000, made by Lyman G. Bloomingdale in memory of his deceased daughter. An offer to contribute a like sum has been made by the President, Jacob H. Schiff. The report of the Treasurer showed the expenses to exceed the year's receipts by about $20,000.

President Schiff was re-elected for a term of three years. Louis Gans, Vice President; Isidor Straus, Treasurer, and Raphael Ettinger, Secretary, were also re-elected, as were the following members of the Board of Directors: Michael Friedsam, Henry Hess, Selmar Hess, Sigmund M. Lehman, Leonard Lewisohn, Isaac Brandon, Samuel Sachs, Leopold Stern, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Clark, Jr., Samuel H. Eckman, Isaac Eppinger, Henry S. Herman, B. J. Ludwig, Kayfman Mordell, Marcus W. Mendel, V. Henry Rothschild, Henry Solomon, and Samuel Untermyer. Adolphus S. Solomons was elected an honorary member of the Standing Committee.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Society was commended by the President for its excellent work in assisting the Directors in their various tasks of the year.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League was also praised and thanked by the Board of Directors for its past usefulness. The medical staff, besides treating the inmates of the home, has in the past year prescribed for 1,500 outside patients.

FIGHT ON A FIRE ESCAPE.

Detectives Overpower a Man Who Resisted Desperately.

Daniel Collins, a tailor, thirty-four years old, of 1,789 First Avenue, was in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Detectives Herlihy and Keating of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station found the man on Saturday soliciting alms "for the destitute family of a man who died a few days ago at 317 East Seventy-fourth Street." He had collected considerable money. The detectives accompanied the man to the address in Seventy-fourth Street. Collins led them to the third floor, where they found that no such family as he described existed.

When Collins saw that he was found out, he made a desperate effort to escape. He ran to the roof. Keating followed him, while Herlihy went to the fire escape on the second floor. Collins jumped from the roof to the fire escape, and engaged in a battle with Herlihy. Keating hurried to Herlihy's assistance, and the two detectives overpowered Collins. The three men boarded a cable car for the station house.

When the party reached Sixty-seventh Street Collins broke away from the detectives and ran down the street. The detectives caught him after a chase of three blocks. He fought desperately, and the detectives put handcuffs on him.

In court yesterday Collins refused to answer any of Magistrate Cornell's questions, and he was held in $500 for trial.

Emma Eames Here.

Mrs. Emma Eames Story, who returns after eighteen months' absence to take her old place in the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived here Saturday morning on board the American Line steamship St. Paul. With her was Julian Story, her husband, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Story. They are at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Story's contract was signed with Mr. Grau July 27, and was made for three years. She will appear first as Eva, in "Die Meistersingen," Nov. 18, the second night of the season, Mme. Melba monopolizing the first night. She will sing the rôle of Elizabeth, in "Tannhäuser," in French, and this, together with Valentine, in "Les Huguenots," and Elsa in "Lohengrin," will be her new parts. She says she is well, and certainly looks it. She looks radiantly beautiful and is full of animation.

Other opera singers on the St. Paul were Mlle. Bauermeister, Olitzka, Rigo, and Mapleson.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—All controversy over the production of "My Friend from India," in London, is now at an end. William A. Brady has concluded satisfactorily with Manager George Edwardes of the Gaiety Theatre, London, where it will be produced to-night, and a second company will tour the provinces.

—Joseph Brooks, manager for William H. Crane, started for Louisville, Ky., Saturday night to arrange preliminaries for Mr. Crane's appearance there next week. On Saturday, Nov. 21, the comedian will produce in Louisville, for the first time on any stage, a new play called "A Fool of Fortune," which is to be his main attraction during his New-York engagement.

—Mark Hanna and his family will attend the performance of "The Mandarin" at the Herald Square Theatre to-night, boxes having been reserved for their use. The opera will be seen in a practically new form to-night, Mr. Smith having made many changes in the libretto, and Mr. De Koven having added a new waltz solo for Bertha Waltzinger in the third act. A chrysanthemum matinée will be given next Saturday afternoon.

—The annual benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House, under the management of Augustin Daly, in the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Nov. 19. Manager Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Henry C. Miner, T. Henry French, William D. Mann, Tony Pastor, Mr. Proctor, Koster & Bial, and Mr. Keith will assist Mr. Daly in his work by furnishing some of the attractions.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REMINISCENCES OF WATTEAU.

The charming little scenes that Watteau loved to paint grace whole swarms of gay and whimsical pieces on our ground and Novelty floors.

Naive little curio tables, and cabinets coated with lacquer in Vernis Martin style—painted with the most delicate tints of fairyland on doors and sides—from $42.00 upward.

Besides these there are graceful tea tables, with Watteau tops, protected by glass; desks—the essence of daintiness—even chairs, whose shell-shaped backs show irresistible paintings.

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The great wear and tear to which the sidewalks of a public thoroughfare are subjected may be seen in the iron covers of coalholes on the sidewalks. There are two of these within a short distance of each other on Twenty-third Street, where holes have been literally worn through the iron by the constant passing. They are as large as half a dollar, and at the edges the iron appears to be no thicker than paper.

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The peddlers with political bugs, buttons, and badges are still on the streets, and still doing business. A little old man yesterday approached a bug peddler who was selling bugs of the enormous size to which they have grown in the course of the past campaign. He was evidently pleased with the result of the election, and in a happy frame of mind was trying to make a joke. "My good friend," he said in a voice which sounded old and tremulous, "I cannot take one of your bugs; they are too big for a little man to wear."

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A New-York magazine, in an advertisement, uses reproductions of four photographs of as many people—two men and two women—to illustrate its subject. Under the photographs are given the names of the originals. It is apparent that the four have been chosen as people not likely to object to the publicity. The two women are well-known actresses—the men are clergymen not as well known.

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A large swimming bath just off Fifth Avenue up town is to be open for the first time in its history all through the Winter. In addition to the swimming, it has what is said to be the only authorized Kneipp cure in this country. It has no grass walk, but the grass-walk enthusiasts admit that that part of the exercise is only a small portion of the system of Father Kneipp's water cure. It is certainly the only part which has any romance, and it may be that this is its chief attraction.

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Electricity as an adjunct to kerosene oil has rather a humorous sound, but it is what we have now. You press the button and the electricity lights the oil lamp. It is rather a pleasant thing to consider, looking at it from a sentimental standpoint—a youth attendant upon old age—but it is not often seen in practical affairs. These are genuine oil lamps, made after the ordinary design, but in the base is a dry battery. The electric button is on the upper side of this base. When it is pressed it sends a little sheet of flame to the lamp. The wick is turned up or down, and regulated exactly as the ordinary plebeian lamp without the electrical attachment.

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It was the day after election, and the New-York young man received a telegram. In his anxiety, for fear some serious fatality had come to some member of his family in the far West, he paid the 85 cents due on the telegram without a murmur. This is the telegram, which came from Salt Lake City: "Dear Gene: Is there any hope for Bryan? Let me know immediately." It was signed by the young man's younger brother, who had made a bet on the election than in his brother's purse.

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There are still many persons who do not understand how to ascertain the actual value of a silver dollar when the market price of silver bullion is fluctuating constantly. Here is the simplest formula: Divide the market price of an ounce of silver by $1.2929, which is the mint coining value of an ounce of pure silver, and the result will show the exact market value of the silver in a dollar coin. For instance, when silver is quoted in the Stock Exchange at 65½ cents an ounce, a division of 65½ cents by $1.2929 shows that a silver dollar is worth intrinsically only 50 66-100 cents.

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Perhaps some "old residents" may be able to recall the period when this city was so pestered by a surplus of dogs that rewards were offered for their extermination. Here is a paragraph from The New-York Journal of Commerce of a date in August, 1831: "We are happy to state that within a few days past business has revived in this city, we mean the dog-killing business, and that several boys and men are making very handsome profits. The whole amount paid for dog-killing up to the present time is $2,885."

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While opening ground for a new building on One Hundred and Seventieth Street, between Havens and Fort Washington Avenues, a few days ago, the workmen found a bar shot that had been fired at Fort Washington by the British in 1776. The old fort was invested by land and sea on Nov. 15 of that year, and the bombardment was begun, by order of Gen. Howe, on the 16th. Fort Washington was situated between what is now One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Streets, and a redoubt stood between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets. Col. Magaw of Pennsylvania was in command of the fort.

The bar-shot was a favorite projectile of that period, and was employed especially for firing at ships for the purpose of destroying the masts and rigging. This shot was evidently thrown from his Majesty's ship Pearl, which co-operated with Lord Howe's land forces in the attack.

The contractor in charge of the erection of the new building gave the shot to D. Phoenix Ingraham, who will present it to the Harlem Museum.

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Bishop Whipple, the venerable Northwestern churchman, who surprised his friends the other day by getting married, probably has more interesting memoirs of missionary pioneering in the West than any other living man.